FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 079 *23 April 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Mozgovoy Asserts SALT-II Will Not Damage U.S. Security [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Apr] AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade Meets BB 1
Planning Committee Discusses Baybakov Report [PRAVDA 12 Apr] BB 1
Agreement on Joint Production of Nuclear Power Plants BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Ariyevich, Yegorov, Khokhlov] CC 1
PRC-SRV Peace Talks CC 1
PRC Involvement in Afghanistan CC 2
Soviet-Afghan Relations CC 3
U.S.-PRC Interference CC 3
Israeli-Egyptian Treaty Aftermath CC 3
West's Support to South Africa CC 5
U.S. Africa Policy CC 5
Rhodesian Elections CC 6
USSR Protests Pol Pot Regime Representation in UN CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

State Department Distortions Create 'Credibility Gap' [Zorin] A 1
Further Reportage on Congressional Delegation in Moscow A 2
Received by Kosygin A 2
Delegations End Discussions [Baydashin] A 3

CHINA

Comment on Deng Proposal to U.S. for Monitoring Stations B 1
Deng's Position Weakened [Glebov] B 1
Desire for U.S. Weapons [Mitin] B 2
Attempt To Trap U.S. [Moskvin] B 2
Chinese Aims [Kachanov] B 3
U.S. Surveillance Plans B 3
Taiwan Bases Monitor China B 4
Request for Jet Fighters [Moskvin] B 5

Deng Notes Need for Closer Cooperation With U.S. B 5
Beijing Posters Oppose PRC-U.S. Military Cooperation B 5
Underground Radio Station Criticizes Deng Xiaoping B 6
IZVESTIYA Cites MTI Report on PRC Source Attacking Deng B 6
[Lapskiy 15 Apr]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Military Presence in Far East To Increase C 1
U.S. Naval Buildup C 1
Commentary Assesses Protocol on USSR-DPRK Trade C 1
PRAVDA Reports MPRP Delegation's Activities in USSR C 2
[14 Apr]
USSR, Japan Sign Salmon Fishery Agreement C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Situation in Afghanistan Continues D 1
Western Intrigues Against Afghanistan D 1
[Volskiy in NOVOYE VREMYA No 16]
Amin on USSR Assistance D 2
Soviet-Afghan Friendship Treaty D 3
Afghanistan's Progress, Problems Assessed D 4
[Baykov, Podklyuchinkov in PRAVDA 15 Apr]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

More on PRC-SRV Peace Talks in Hanoi E 1
PRC Procrastination [Osipovskiy, Lavrentyev] E 1
SRV Proposals [Korolev] E 1
Situation in Vietnam E 2
PRC Continues Provocations on SRV Border E 3
Kampuchean National Holiday Celebrated in Moscow E 3
[PRAVDA 18 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO Should Be Aware of Consequences of PRC Cooperation G 1
[Yasnev in PRAVDA 16 Apr]
NATO Planning 'Nuclear Missilization' of West Europe G 3
[Andrianov, (Basyev)]
New NATO Exercises To Begin in Baltic 25 April G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Kobysh Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy, Camp David H 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 11 Apr]
U.S. Economic Aid to Egypt No Compensation for Arab Aid H 1
[Stoklitskiy]
Unity Seen as Key to Success in Arab Struggle H 2
[Zaytsev in IZVESTIYA 17 Apr]
Moscow Comments on Cost to U.S. of Israel-Egyptian Treaty H 3
[Losev]
Americans Pay for Consequences of Mideast Policy H 5
[Losev]

Beijing Betrays Palestinian Cause in Attitude Toward Treaty [Vasilyev] H 6
Intimidation Campaign Against Jordan Increases H 7
IZVESTIYA Notes Israeli Irritation at Khalil Comments [Tuchnin 11 Apr] H 8
Taleqani Notes Problems in Iran Revolution H 8
USSR Cooperation With Iran's Natural Gas Industry [Ivaninko] H 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Rhodesian 'Elections' End, Repression Continues J 1
Western Role Assailed [Petrov] J 1
USSR, Ethiopia Celebrate Anniversary of Relations J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brezhnev Sends Greetings to Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society K 1
Latin Parliament Scores Political, Economic Injustices K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Presidium Discusses Afghan Treaty R 1
Brezhnev Speaks R 1
Speeches by Gromyko, Others R 2
Soviet-Afghan Treaty Decree R 5
Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions Hold Session 18-20 Apr R 6
Report on 17 April Supreme Soviet Presidium Session [PRAVDA 18 Apr] R 6
CPSU Officials Attend Lenin Birth Anniversary Meeting R 7
PRAVDA Editorial Hails CPSU May Day Slogans [15 Apr] R 7
Brezhnev Receives Lenin Prize for Publications R 9

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 20-22 April T 1
Sowing Campaign Underway in 14 Republics [Astakhov] T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1095 Earth Satellite Launched 20 April U 1
Restructuring Fuel, Energy Balance in Power Industry Advances [Aleksandrov in IZVESTIYA 11 Apr] U 1
Salyut Cosmonauts Diet Described as Diversified, Balanced U 7
Cosmonauts Undergo Medical Tests U 8
Briefs: Laser Communication Line U 8

MOZGOVOY ASSERTS SALT-II WILL NOT DAMAGE U.S. SECURITY

LD231003 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy "International Review": "An Important Task"]

[Text] In present-day international relations there is no more important, more pressing task than that of ending the arms race and averting the threat of world nuclear war. The Soviet Union, together with other socialist community countries, is making the greatest possible efforts in the struggle for this goal, for consolidating and deepening the process of the relaxation of tension, which creates favorable conditions for peaceful creative labor and the fruitful development of mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

In the area of disarmament problems the most urgent is the elaboration of a new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT-II) which will establish a definite barrier in the path of further stockpiling of the most destructive and expensive types of weapons. SALT-II will be an expression of the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides. Work on the agreement is nearing completion, although, evidently, some time will still be needed for the final consolidating of positions.

"Of course, in our view the treaty could be better in some respects. Not everything in it is in complete accordance with what we desire," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his speech at the meeting of voters in the Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. "But it is a reasonable compromise taking into account both sides' interests. And on the whole this is something great and good." Indeed, the implementation of the new Soviet-American agreement will not in any way damage the security of the USSR or the United States. The entry into force of the treaty will mean the continuation of the process of curbing the arms race, a process begun on the Soviet Union's initiative: After the SALT-II talks, work will begin on a SALT-III agreement, which is to halt the creation of new types of weapons and to provide this time not only for limiting the growth in arms, but for reducing them too. Finally, the conclusion of a SALT-II treaty will help to revitalize other current disarmament talks and will undoubtedly have a beneficial influence on the whole international climate.

Discussion has now developed in the United States on the question of concluding a Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. From the statement of U.S. politicians and public figures and from articles in the American press it is obvious that most U.S. citizens--more than 70 percent, according to recent public opinion polls--express support for the agreement being prepared. "SALT-II is the key to peace and to consolidating the relaxation of international tension," N. Hunt, executive director of the "End the Arms Race" organization, writes in the magazine PROGRESSIVE. Congressman T. Downey calls on the U.S. administration to agree to the constructive Soviet proposals and do everything to promote the speediest signing of the treaty. Supporters of the agreement are pooling their efforts. They recently formed the coalition "Americans for SALT," headed by such well-known politicians as Townsend Hoopes, former undersecretary of the Air Force, and Charles Yost, former head of the American delegation to the United Nations. "SALT-II is not a concession to the Russians, a favor to them, but a reasonable compromise taking into account both sides' national interests," T. Hoopes says.

Representatives of the U.S. Government are devoting considerable attention to the question of concluding a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement. "The SALT process," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated in a speech to members of the Foreign Policy Association and International Relations Council in New York, "is important for the further development of American-Soviet relations and East-West relations in general." In his opinion, "SALT-II will make it possible to insure a healthier state of Soviet-American relations," whereas in the absence of a treaty the United States "will enter an era of greater uncertainty from both the military and the political viewpoint," which will harm U.S. prestige "In the eyes of allies and friends." At a press conference held in Washington the other day, President J. Carter stressed: "Persistently we have made progress. There has never been an interruption in the negotiating process. Recently there have been additional steps toward completion of the elaboration of a SALT agreement."

However, certain government representatives continue to call forcefully for an increase in U.S. military expenditure and for the creation of new missile systems. It is obvious that the U.S. administration's course, which is by no means always consistent, is playing into the hands of the opponents of SALT-II. "If it is necessary to arm ourselves, that means the Soviet threat exists," is the cry of American "hawks" of all hues, united by the fear of the materialization of detente, the vain dream of U.S. "global superiority" and by devoted service to the military monopolies' selfish interests. In order to torpedo the Soviet-American treaty which is under preparation, zealous opponents of the agreement are planning, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, to spend $4.7 million on a propaganda campaign to mobilize public opinion on their side. This vast sum of money comes from "private individuals" and from the funds of corporations which are growing rich on the arms race. Thus one of the influential members of the "Committee on the Present Danger," which is leading the struggle against SALT-II, is David Packard--a former deputy defense secretary and co-owner of the firm Hewlett-Packard, which produces military products.

Pressure from the opponents of the agreement is leaving its mark. Twelve Republican senators have published a joint statement putting forward a number of "stipulations" and "amendments" to the draft treaty. The legislators' "stipulations" and "amendements" are aimed in essence at insuring unilateral advantages for the United States. In the event of terms not being adopted these senators threaten to vote against the ratification of SALT-II.

The acts of subversion against detente which are being carried out by the henchmen of the military industrial complex in the shape of the "Committee on the Present Danger" and other "hawk" organizations go against the aspirations of millions of Americans. This is indicated in particular by events which took place last Saturday in the American city of Groton during the launching of the latest Ohio type nuclear missile submarine. As a token of protest against the nuclear arms race being whipped up by the Pentagon, a mass demonstration was held next to the General Dynamics shipbuilding plant. Several dozen demonstrators chained themselves to the gates of the enterprise and hundreds of people held a sit-down strike. "Nuclear war can be averted not by words and promises, but by means of real disarmament," M. Daniels, one of the initiators of the demonstration, stated. Only police intervention, with the arrest of 250 people, made it possible to complete the "ceremony."

The world's peoples are demanding increasingly insistently an end to the arms race and the backing up of political detente with detente in the military sphere. The conclusion of a new Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will certainly give a powerful impetus in this direction and will be a weighty contribution to the consolidation of international peace.

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA STANDING COMMISSION FOR FOREIGN TRADE MEETS

LD132236 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--The 54th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade was held in Moscow from April 11 to 13. It studied and approved a report on the commission's work in 1978 and further directions of its activities. The deepening and perfection of the cooperation of CMEA countries found its reflection in the stable development of their mutual trade. Trade turnover between CMEA countries in 1978 increased by 12 percent and amounted to 103 billion rubles. In the first three years of the current five-year period (1976-1980) this trade turnover increased by 42 percent and exceeded the targets set by long-term trade agreements. Obligations stemming from agreements included in the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures are being fulfilled. The commission also studied questions connected with the forthcoming session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

PLANNING COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BAYBAKOV REPORT

LD181105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The 19th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity was held 10-11 April in Moscow. The session discussed the report by N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, entitled "The 50th Anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan for the Development of the USSR National Economy and the Improvement of Socialist Planning in the CEMA Countries." The report and the speeches by the representatives of the CEMA countries noted that the first 5-year plan was the father of the wonderful Soviet 5-year plans which have raised the land of the soviets from technical and economic backwardness to the heights of economic, scientific, technical and social progress. The experience of the planned development of the national economy accumulated by the Soviet Union and later by the other CEMA countries has received world recognition. It is an asset for many other states. Plan principles are strengthening in the deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration. The committee examined the drafts of the long-term targeted cooperation programs to satisfy the CEMA countries' rational demands for industrial consumer goods and to develop transport links. The committee session was held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

AGREEMENT ON JOINT PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

LD202000 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Eight socialist countries are preparing to sign a major agreement on joint production of equipment for nuclear powerplants. The agreement is to cover the period until 1990. The Soviet Union will supply the partners with the technology of making the most complex components of the equipment. Czechoslovakia, for instance, will start producing reactors with a capacity of up to 1 million kilowatts. The socialist community countries are to build, with Soviet assistance until 1990, a nuclear power plant with an overall capacity of 37 million kilowatts. Over the years, Soviet nuclear powerplants have proved reliable and safe in operation.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNTABLE'

LD221530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by all-union radio commentator Gennadiy Ariyevich with international affairs journalist Vasiliy Vasilyevich Yegorov and IZVESTIYA observer Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov]

[Text] [Ariyevich] The past week has been rich in international events. They provide rich food for commentaries. As always, great interest has been aroused in the world by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. This interest is understandable, for the ways in which our country resolves its basic and vital questions are of significance--taking into account the Soviet Union's international role--not only to the Soviet people.

The basic lines of the activity of the newly-composed USSR Supreme Soviet were defined in the speech given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. As before, the supreme legislative body of the Soviet state will keep its attention focussed on the question of raising the standard of living of the Soviet people and of our people's further progress along the road of communist construction. And as before, the Supreme Soviet has been called upon to concern itself with insuring peaceful external conditions for such construction.

Peace is our staunch ally in our progress toward communism. The USSR's love of peace is not a tactic but the strategic line of our party that was initiated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Our country's present foreign policy is a continuation and development of Lenin's ideas of peaceful coexistence. Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU invariably pursues a policy of peace. Our aim, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is stable peace and security for the Soviet people and stable peace and peaceful cooperation among all the states of the earth.

The implementation of our party and state's program of peace played a decisive role in the dangerous and potentially explosive confrontation period of the cold war, which is now being replaced by detente. The map of today's world, however, remains complicated and contradictory. Certain circles have recently been mounting massed attacks on detente. These circles are active both to the west and to the east of the Soviet borders.

[Yegorov] You have in mind of course the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

[Ariyevich] Yes.

PRC-SRV Peace Talks

[Yegorov] As was noted by Phan Hien, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the large-scale aggressive war unleashed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the Chinese Government on 17 February was aimed at implementing China's great-power expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. Having attacked Vietnam, the forces of the Chinese aggressors killed peaceful citizens and destroyed towns and settlements.

[Khokhlov] The provocations by the Chinese militarists--artillery shellings, sending spies and saboteurs into Vietnamese territory, regrouping Chinese forces on the border--have not ceased even now that Vietnamese-Chinese talks have at last begun in Hanoi after lengthy delays caused by Beijing. The integrity and principled nature of Vietnam's position leave no one in doubt. They were clearly reflected in the proposals put forward on the very first day by the Vietnamese side.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposes that both sides withdraw their forces from the zones of direct contact along the whole control line of the border that existed before 17 February to a distance of 3-5 km into their own territory and that military provocations and hostile activity, which violate sovereignty and territorial integrity and which threaten the security the peoples on both sides, be ceased.

The areas on both sides of the aforementioned control line where there are no forces should become a demilitarized zone. Both sides should immediately exchange lists of their own people taken prisoner during the war in order to accelerate the process of their return home. The restoration of normal relations between the two countries should be implemented according to the principles of peaceful coexistence. The border and territorial questions between the two countries should be resolved in a spirit of respect and observation of the historical Vietnamese-Chinese border.

[Ariyevich] The Chinese side has begun to study these precise and clear proposals. Taking into account the continuation of Chinese activity on the border and the unceasing campaign of slander against Vietnam in Beijing, observers do not entertain any great hopes of success. They feel that at a minimum these talks will be very prolonged and difficult. The grounds for pessimism have been given by the Beijing leaders themselves. On the eve of the talks, none other than Deng Xiaoping stated: The talks with Vietnam may go on forever, and it's all the same to us.

Seeking to distract the public's attention from its own unseemly maneuvres, Chinese propaganda is resorting to anti-Soviet insinuations. Thus XINHUA, the Chinese news agency, without offering any proof, accused the Soviet Union of hampering the Vietnamese-Chinese talks and of disseminating skepticism with regard to the solution of the Chinese-Vietnamese disputes through negotiations. Clearly as the saying goes, the Chinese are trying to lay the blame at someone else's door.

All the same, in all its actions Beijing continues to be guided above all by considerationsof anti-Sovietism. The Soviet Union, for its part, has taken quite a number of steps and initiatives with the aim of normalizing relations between our countries. This would benefit not only the two countries but also peace throughout the world. This position was once again confirmed in the recent note from the Soviet Government to the Government of the PRC. The ball is in Beijing's court.

[Yegorov] Yes, the Chinese policy of great-power chauvinism is becoming increasingly dangerous for the peoples of the Asian Continent. The criminal war against the Vietnamese people; China's military provocations on the border with India; the unceasing threat of punishment directed toward Kampuchea and Laos; the collusion with the Afghan rabble thrown out by the revolution--this is by no means a complete list of China's actions in Asia. In this latter example, in their policy toward Afghanistan, the present Beijing leaders totally unmask themselves as provokers ready to rush into any adventure under the guise of anti-Sovietism.

PRC Involvement in Afghanistan

[Khokhlov] It is important to remember that after the liquidation of the anti-government plot in Herat it was announced that the rebels had arms of American and Chinese manufacture. And there was more to come: The Afghan security bodies found traces of a secret pro-Chinese, Maoist organization existing in the country under the names of Sholeh Javid. Its members were waiting for the signal to take action against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, where several thousand Afghan rebels are concentrated. Groups of Afghan emigres have crossed at several points into the Afghan province of Nangarhar, which borders on Pakistan, declaring their decision to cease their anti-government activity.

They have told of the participation of Chinese military instructors in training armed units against Afghanistan within the borders of Pakistan, in particular in the area of the town of Peshawar. Chinese arms are also being delivered there.

Soviet-Afghan Relations

[Yegorov] In a few days' time, on 27 April to be precise, the Afghan people will mark the anniversary of their revolution. Its significance may truly be described as a historical event--an event measured not in slogans and declarations but in specific measures aimed at the true rebirth of the country, at the eradication of feudal and tribal survivals, and at the all-round improvement of the well-being of the overwhelming mass of the population of this poor Asian country.

[Ariyevich] Cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries will also undoubtedly promote the implementation of these tasks. On 20 April the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the meeting of the Presidium, the treaty represents a concrete development at the present time of the good foundations that were laid for the establishment of Soviet-Afghan relations by Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state. At the same time, Comrade Brezhnev said, the treaty signifies a qualitatively new stage in these relations. The victory of the people's revolution in Afghanistan has opened up new horizons for Soviet-Afghan relations. The Soviet people are giving internationalist aid and support to the friendly people of Afghanistan. The goals of the Afghan revolution and the socioeconomic changes which are being made in the interests of the working masses are familiar and understandable to us.

[Yegorov] Our press and radio have given fairly detailed reports about the significant socioeconomic measures that have been applied in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan during the past year. Among them, of particular--we might even say of exceptional--significance is land reform, which has given rise to a fierce struggle throughout the whole country. However, in what is a purely domestic affair of the people of Afghanistan, a special sort of interest has been manifested by the defenders of all of Afghanistan's counterrevolutionary circles, situated both within the country and abroad. The leaders of the republic have not been hiding these difficulties. They have spoken frankly about them to the people, who are fully determined to support the government, defend the gains of the revolution and foil the intrigues of Afghanistan's internal and external enemies.

U.S., PRC Interference

Here we see in action a sinister alliance between the Pentagon and the Chinese hegemonists. Their tactics consist of what I would call involving other countries in the mainstream of the imperialist, anti-people course. The United States is situated too far from Afghanistan to undertake any direct action against revolutionary Afghanistan. What is more, Afghanistan does not have an outlet to the sea and it is impossible to carry out an operation, as in the Persian Gulf or the Hormuz Straits, of demonstratively showing the American flag by sending warships. Beijing hastened to the rescue. One (Nasiri), an American citizen of Afghan origin, urgently flew from New York to Pakistan and entered into contacts with Chinese representatives. He has been going around in Pakistan visiting towns and giving interviews. He organized his headquarters at Peshawar. As-Sadat's Egypt is also longing to help the Afghan rebels.

Israeli-Egyptian Treaty Aftermath

[Ariyevich] As-Sadat is striving to pay off the handouts--which are basically only promised ones--from his new American bosses.

Today, incidentally, is the day the ceremony for the exchange of the articles of ratification for the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is scheduled to be held. It will take place in a buffer zone in the Sinai--a highly festive ceremony one would think. In short, it will not at all be like the atmosphere in the Egyptian parliament during the ratification of the treaty. Despite the fact that the police hounded the opponents of the pact with Israel--and in themselves these repressions indicate the mounting opposition in the country--15 deputies in the Egyptian parliament voted against ratification of the separate treaty and 17 boycotted the session.

[Yegorov] I would like to add that the referendum held in Egypt on 19 April conformed with the same goal of showing that the Egyptian population allegedly supports the treacherous pact between Cairo and Tel Aviv. If one takes account of the preventive arrests; the disbanding of progressive organizations on the eve of the referendum and the combat readiness of the army, police and secret service while it was being held, one could have had no doubts as to the result.

[Ariyevich] As-Sadat does not tire of talking of the fact that he is, he says, misunderstood, that he is working on everyone's behalf and that the treaty with Israel is only a step toward an all-encompassing settlement in the Near East. But this is obviously, to put it mildly, stretching a point, is it not, Nikolay Petrovich?

[Khokhlov] It certainly is. Recent events have shown that the situation in this area is steadily degenerating. This is a clear result of the separate deal concluded between Cairo and Tel Aviv under the patronage of the United States. The terms of the deal are such that they give Israel a great opportunity to increase its expansion--and almost with impunity, for the time being. And Tel Aviv is taking advantage of this opportunity.

Immediately after the signing of the so-called peace treaty Israel stepped up its aggressive actions against Lebanon. Its aim has always been to dismember that country and occupy its southern part. Now a fresh attempt has been undertaken in this direction. Recently Maj Sa'd Haddad, leader of the right-wing Christians, proclaimed the so-called independence of southern Lebanon.

[Yegorov] As-Sadat's capitulatory course carries a real danger for the Arab peoples, and naturally the Arabs are uniting to give a rebuff to this policy. They have already made a number of decisions that have isolated the As-Sadat regime.

[Ariyevich] The Arab countries are pointing out another extremely dangerous aspect of the Israeli-Egyptian pact. This is the question of an alliance, and a military one at that. This alliance is designed so that it can dictate its own order of things in the Near East region. More correctly, this must be an ordering of things that primarily serves the military-strategic and economic interests of the United States. Israel and Egypt are being entrusted with the functions of a gendarme, and for this purpose they are being armed. This does not, of course, exclude the possibility of direct military interference by the United States itself, about which U.S. figures have been speaking fairly openly. The formation of a military-political alliance has been the true goal of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, which was concluded under the aegis of Washington. Is that not so?

[Khokhlov] Yes, this is a very strange peace treaty. There have been peace treaties before that have carried the embryo of a new war, but there has not been an occasion when the conclusion of a peace treaty has been accompanied not by a relaxation of military efforts but on the contrary by stepping them up. In the present case the treaty between Israel and Egypt includes, as an integral element in its structure, mass deliveries of arms by the United States to both countries. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR asks in this connection: If they are building peace, why do they need an increasing amount of arms? That indeed is the point--if they are building peace and if that were the case!

But the fact is precisely that the Israeli-Egyptian treaty has nothing in common with a genuine Near East peace settlement.

Egypt, formerly the main force in the Arab front of resistance to Israeli expansion, has now given its consent to an indefinite Israeli occupation of Arab lands. It has agreed to the Israeli plan for autonomy for the Palestinians in conditions of occupation, thereby betraying their right to self-determination, including the right to create their own state. This was something the Israeli leaders had not even dreamed about and it has come to pass. Leading figures in Israel are talking about a great triumph for Israel's foreign policy, while the Arabs are talking about Cairo's betrayal of their interests.

[Ariyevich] Last week Egypt and Israel began talks on the future of the Sinai oil deposits. In accordance with the so-called peace treaty, Israel will return to Egypt the oil fields that it has been exploiting during the whole time of its occupation. However, in accordance with their secret agreements, Israel will continue to receive Egyptian oil. The fate of the Sinai oil deposits is only one of many concessions made by President as-Sadat in the signing of the separate treaty with Israel. Part of the Sinai oil will, in accordance with the same agreements, then be sold by the Israelis to the racist regime of South Africa, which has suffered considerably since the halting of oil deliveries from Iran. On this point, too, As-Sadat is ready to turn a blind eye, thus providing a fresh loophole for the violation of UN sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

West's Support to South Africa

[Khokhlov] The Security Council committee that deals with the supervision and control of the UN sanctions against South Africa has appealed to public organizations, political parties and individuals to provide information about violations of these sanctions. This involves the Western powers who, contrary to the Security Council resolution of 1977, have been continuing to supply arms to the racist regime. According to the Senegalese magazine AFRICA, the United States and Britain in particular have supplied the racists with about 500 combat and transport aircraft, and, on licenses from the West, the production of up-to-date weapons has been organized in South Africa. Western powers, along with Israel, are cooperating with the Pretoria regime in the production of the atomic bomb.

U.S.-Africa Policy

[Yegorov] It is highly typical that many articles have appeared in the American press that in varying degrees are sharply critical of the general political course of the United States with regard to the solution of African problems as a whole. The reproaches and accusations in the press boil down to a claim that the United States is busy doing nothing more than improvising under the pressure of various events in that continent. The magazine FORTUNE published an article entitled "A More Precise Focus for America's African Policy." The article sermonizes on the thesis that it is necessary to steer a more skilfull course between the devil and the deep blue sea, that is, not give direct aid to the national-liberation movement while at the same time avoiding grounds for charges against the United States of protecting the racists. In other words, verbally condemn the actions of the defenders of apartheid but in practice support them. This is, let us say, not one of the easiest tasks. But the magazine prompts American politicians by reminding them of the focus of American interests. South Africa--and I quote from FORTUNE--is a Saudi Arabia in terms of its strategically important raw materials.

The Washington POST has stated outright that U.S. policy in Rhodesia lies in ruins.

But, given this fact, it becomes far more advantageous for the United States to involve its NATO ally, Britain, in that country, which is something we can now see in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. The signal for the organizing of African Camp Davids and separate deals at the expense of the national interests of the peoples was given by the United States when it invited Ian Smith to Washington. The aim of this move is the same as in the Near East--to split the anticolonialist and antiimperialist front and to bank on odious figures and traitors. Rhodesia-Zimbabwe has found its own As-Sadats, as has Namibia, where the Turnhalle group of Western fellow-travelers and devotees is active.

[Ariyevich] The tactic of involving, as you put it, other countries in African problems has repeatedly been used by the United States. It will suffice to recall the events in the Shaba Province of Zaire, the conflict in the Horn of Africa and several other places both inside and outside Africa.

[Yegorov] Yes, and now the United States can quite reasonably count on Beijing to help implement its imperialistic plans in Africa. Let us note that Beijing and Washington were at one with the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces that opposed socialist Ethiopia. The conclusion is self-evident: The interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex dictate and dictate urgently that a large number of measures be adopted to preserve the last bastions of colonialism and racism on the African Continent and to reinforce all elements working to stifle the national liberation movements. Thus a campaign to prevent the African Continent from getting rid of the henchmen of imperialism is being launched under Washington's general orchestration.

Rhodesian Elections

[Ariyevich] A desperate attempt to preserve a racist bastion in southern Africa has just been demonstrated in Rhodesia. Ian Smith has held what he calls parliamentary elections, which are meant to create a semblance of a transfer of power to the black majority. Before touching on the heart of the matter, I would like to say a few words about the atmosphere that reigned in the country during the elections. It was reminiscent of the time of universal mobilization at the height of a conflict, when old and young are called to arms. In order to secure the outcome it needed, the Smith government freed all its regular army and police, called up reservists to help them and obtained army units from South Africa. Virtually all white citizens capable of bearing arms were on round-the-clock duty on city streets and on the major roads and railways. The polling stations, of course, were under special supervision. According to reports from Salisbury, the total number of white soldiers reached 100,000--and possibly more.

[Yegorov] And as the Washington POST points out, the electors had to decide whether or not to vote while facing the barrels of pistols and rifles.

[Ariyevich] Most of the 2.8 million African electors were, as REUTER pointed out, voting for the first time. They marked crosses on the ballot papers while special instructors showed them where to put the cross. In a word, the Salisbury authorities took every step to predetermine the outcome of the elections.

This farce--there's no other word for it--is designed to set up an obedient puppet regime in the guise of a multiracial government. The white minority, which doesn't even account for 4 percent of the oppulation of Rhodesia, is reserving 28 of the 100 parliamentary seats for itself, and in addition is obtaining a veto over decisions which do not suit it.

Apart from that--and it's important to point this out--the racists are keeping control over the key levers of power: the army, the police and the judicial system. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper had good reason to write that in the future multiracial government the leading role would be played by people from Smith's party, the Rhodesian Front.

In a word, the aim of the parliamentary elections in Rhodesia was to foist a neocolonialist regime on the African population by creating the semblance of a transfer of power to the Zimbabwe people and to convince the world community that the multiracial government was slamming the door on the white minority who have run riot in the country since 1965 when Smith embarked upon his unilateral declaration of independence for Rhodesia.

[Yegorov] I would like to recall that when, on 11 November 1965, in Salisbury, Ian Smith proclaimed what is now universally known as the unilateral independence, he ended his speech with the traditional cry of all British statesmen true to the throne: God save the queen. Born in the miner's settlement of Selukwe, Zimbabwe, Smith was educated in South Africa. He went through the full panoply of racist and colonialist experience before coming to the head of the white European minority in that African country. His premiership will soon have lasted for 14 years. Such adventurers, of course, while leaving a trail of outrage, are doomed to inevitable defeat--but of their own will they do not leave the stage. Smith is, of course, kept on by the West and by the West alone. We can now state that the Rhodesian racist clique intends, based on all the evidence, to count primarily on Britain. There are several reasons for this, and among them is the coming election in Britain. Should the Conservatives come to power, Smith's chances of reaching a mutual understanding with the British leaders will rise tangibly. We know that since the times of the ex-British premier Wilson, official London has not recognized the fictitious independence of Rhodesia, and for a long time has wrung its hands, so to speak, without taking any active steps toward establishing African majority rule. The so-called economic weapon--the proposal to embargo trade with the illegal regime--has never been taken seriously by British capital and British companies continued trading as before--and still do--with Smith.

Of course, the racist Smith regime does not owe its long life only to the strength and durability of the regime itself, but rather to the support it receives from the imperialist monopolies and several Western countries. After all, the West has long and very closely been tied with Rhodesia. It has made enormous capital investments that permit the West to plunder the national wealth of the country, and, in particular, to obtain scarce raw materials.

According to figures compiled by the UN decolonization committee, over 80 percent of the mining enterprises in Rhodesia are controlled by British and U.S. monopolies. Thus it is not surprising that when angry voices rang out in the United Nations to condemn racism and the Western countries' policy of conniving with Smith, the American, British and other Western spokesmen made unctuous speeches and fervent appeals for a mutually acceptable compromise. Nonetheless, the United Nations introduced economic and military sanctions against Rhodesia in the supposition that they would have an unfavorable effect on the Rhodesian economy, undermine the racists' military potential and thereby force the illegal regime to leave the political scene.

But even a short time after the sanctions were adopted, it became known that not all countries were observing them and were making deals with the Smith regime via South Africa and the former Portuguese colonies.

STATE DEPARTMENT DISTORTIONS CREATE 'CREDIBILITY GAP'

LD221158 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] And now it's time for Moscow Viewpoint, our Saturday commentary by Radio Moscow political observer Valentin Zorin:

I think I would like to start today by recalling a recent personal experience. Some time ago I took part in a panel discussion on Soviet television about the situation in Afghanistan. One of the panel members spoke about American interference in that country and cited two concrete examples of this interference. A few days later the State Department called a special press conference on the subject of our panel discussion. In denouncing me and my colleagues the State Department spokesman used some strong language, which would be simply unthinkable for any self-respecting diplomat. His message was that we were slandering his country and deliberately distorting the truth. The only thing he failed to do was mention the facts that had been cited by our panel. That, to my mind, was really surprising, because if the facts that we publicized were false the most natural thing would be to offer some convincing explanation that would establish the truth. Since this was not done, I felt it was my duty to appear on television again. I said that Soviet analysts, unlike some of their Western counterparts, use reliable information. I also suggested that the other side either prove us wrong or take back its charges of slander and distorting the truth.

That was almost two weeks ago, and for all I know my message may never have reached the State Department. But the New York TIMES this week carried a report from Islamabad which made it quite clear that the United States is involved in the Afghan counter-revolutionaries' operation launched from Pakistan. So it is anybody's guess whether the State Department will now turn its guns on the New York TIMES instead of Soviet television. But there is really no denying the facts.

I would not mention this experience with the State Department if not for the fact that Washington officials, including some really high-ranking persons, seem to be inclined to bend the truth to suit their purpose on various occasions. And here again I want to be quite specific. At the height of the recent events in Iran high-ranking United States officials kept telling the public at home and abroad that the United States did not and would not interfere in the internal affairs of that country. These assurances were followed by numerous disclosures indicating just the opposite. Even the shah has finally admitted that he had to leave the country under direct pressure from the United States.

Or let's take another example: The America media and administration officials have been saying that Washington never interferes in the internal affairs of its West European partners. But there is now an election campaign in Italy, and the Italian papers are saying that certain political circles in their country are under pressure from the United States to keep the communists out of the government. We all know that communist candidates have been getting millions of votes in elections in recent years, and that the Communist Party is a major force on the Italian political scene, so even despite its repeated assurances, Washington continues its interference in Italy's internal affairs, ignoring the feelings of the Italian public.

Or take Nicaragua, for example. The people of that country are fighting against the gory dictatorship of Somoza. Over the past few months Washington has been taking steps to convince the public that it does not support in any way that butcher of his own people.

And now that the fate of the dictator is really in balance, Anastasio Somoza is in the United States. And we are made to believe that all he really wants there is to enjoy Florida sunshine for his Easter holidays. This is really laying it on thick, I'd say. Just think of a person whose house is on fire deciding to pay a call to his neighbor. Or should we assume that a dictator feels closest to the Almighty on American soil? I will risk saying that we shall soon hear more about the dictator's real business in the United States, despite all official denials.

I really could go on. But I think we all know that United States officials do not always mean what they say in their statements and denials. I for one think this is both bad and dangerous, because it creates a credibility gap in matters in which it just shouldn't exist. People preaching morality in international politics should think twice before making statements that finally boomerang against them and all they stand for.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Received by Kosygin

LD201650 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--Soviet leader Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, led by John Brademas, who are in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the talk, questions of Soviet-American relations and the current international situation were touched upon.

Aleksey Kosygin, noting the great importance of USSR-USA relations in the contemporary world, underlined that the Soviet Union comes out consistently for these relations to develop in a stable manner, on the basis of equality, reciprocal benefit, respect for each other's interests, that is, those fundamental principles that have been laid down in joint Soviet-American documents. Experience shows, he said, that Soviet-American relations can successfully develop on this basis only.

However, when attempts are made to depart from it, this damages the relations between our countries with the appearance of strain, which cannot but affect the international situation as a whole.

Aleksey Kosygin noted the existence of real opportunities for starting, by joint efforts, to level out USSR-USA relations, and ensure their further development. In this connection he pointed, in particular, to the special importance of the strategic arms limitation agreement, work on which may be concluded shortly. The parliamentarians of the two countries are also called upon to play a positive role in all this.

On this part, the members of the U.S. House of Representatives delegation expressed the view that Soviet-American relations are of great importance for the general development of the international situation in the direction of greater stability and security. They expressed themselves in favour of carrying on reciprocal efforts towards finding mutually-acceptable solutions to questions of interest to both countries with the purpose of strengthening the general peace.

Taking part in the talk was U.S. Ambassador in the Soviet Union Malcolm Toon.

Delegations End Discussions

LD211914 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

["The Need To Broaden Contacts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin writes: Discussions between delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. House of Representatives ended in the Kremlin today. For three days representatives of the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries exchanged opinions on topical questions of Soviet-American relations and also other international problems. It is quite natural that the main attention was paid to questions relating to attainment of a SALT-2 agreement, elimination of discriminatory obstacles that stand on the way of development of trade between the two countries, improvement of the whole complex of Soviet-American relations. [Moscow TASS in English at 1758 GMT on 21 April reports: "On the agenda of the latest meeting was an exchange of opinions between parliamentarians on topical issues of Soviet-American relations, above all on problems of limitation of strategic armaments, elimination of discriminatory obstacles which stand on the way of development of trade, consolidation of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries and also other international problems. For three days the Soviet deputies and American congressmen were engaged in a frank discussion on what can be done by parliamentarians of the two countries to give "green light" to relaxation of tension in Soviet-American relations, to make them more stable, not depending on transient considerations."] To have a successful advance along this road, representatives of both organizations noted, it is necessary to strengthen mutual trust, to deepen the process of relaxation of tension in Soviet-Amerian relations which began after the known summit meeting in 1972, to supplement it with measures to ease military tensions. In this connection, as Soviet Deputy Georgiy Arbatov said answering Congressman William Whitehurst, to be a patriot of his country by no means signifies that he should vote for a huge military budget, for the build-up of the military machine, by which some members of the U.S. Congress justify their stand in this issue. To be a patriot means to vote for detente, for stronger peace in the world but not to push it to the brink of a catastrophe.

Summing up the results of the discussion, alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev has noted the importance of the fact that despite certain differences the participants in the meeting displayed a common desire to see to it that the USSR and the United States could cooperate, above all, in the question so much important for the whole of mankind, the question of eliminating the threat of a world war, of curbing the arms race. If both sides have come to such a conclusion, this, it seems to us, is the main result of our meetings, he said. But in the spirit of frankness, which characterized all our work, I should like to say that our conversations would largely lose their value if they do not lead to certain practical actions, Boris Ponomarev said. As it became clear during the conversations, we all agree that the key problem now is the earliest conclusion of the SALT-2 treaty and its entry into force.

Solution of the problem of preventing war is not confined only to conclusion of the SALT-2 work. And we note with satisfaction that American congressmen, just as us, feel concern that the current negotiations on other questions of disarmament have been stalled. We, parliamentarians, cannot be indifferent to solution of these important and pressing questions and we cannot passively expect better times to come, Boris Ponomarev said.

Therefore we stand for broader themes of negotiations on disarmament. We propose that discussed should be such questions as an end to the production of all types of nuclear arms and the gradual reduction of their stocks up to their full elimination; prohibition for all time of the use of nuclear weapons and renunciation by all states of the use of force; an end to development of new types of conventional armaments of a great destructive force; renunciation of enlargement of armies and of build-up of conventional armaments of the permanent Security Council members and the countries lined with them by military agreements; non-deployment of nuclear weapons on territories of states which now have no nuclear weapons; reduction of military budgets; renunciation of the build-up of troops and armaments on territories of other states. It is necessary to put into life a very important decision, taken by the UN General Assembly--the decision on holding a world conference on disarmament. In conclusion, Boris Ponomarev has said: The USSR and the United States through joint efforts could make a profound contribution to the maintenance of durable peace and on that basis to solution of problems of the whole of mankind. On our part, we display 100 percent readiness for this. It is now for the United States to have its say.

After the end of the conversations the TASS correspondent has been told by the head of the delegation of the House of Representatives John Brademas (Democrat from the State of Indiana): This is the third meeting in the series in which I have taken part and I should say that it was the most constructive and useful of all three of them. Such contacts should be expanded. We ran across the spectrum of major issues dividing our two countries: these, to say, trade, SALT, human rights and our relationships with the Third World. The conference was extremely well organized. The people were very frank and candid, but at the same time were very cordial. We emphasized that our two political systems are radically different. And therefore when the Soviet Government comes to agreement on important issues such as SALT with the President of the U.S., that does not necessarily mean that all of the American Government approves that decision. Because under our Constitution it is necessary for two thirds members of the Senate to approve the treaty. Out of these meetings there also came a greater interest in trade between the USSR and USA.

Speaking at the meeting in conclusion John Brademas has noted the importance of the earliest attainment of the SALT-II agreement. When the agreement is reached, he said, it would be easier to improve Soviet-American relations in other spheres and good relations between the USSR and the United States are of great significance for the maintenance of durable peace on earth.

Congressman Richard Gephardt has told the TASS correspondent: Our negotiations with Soviet deputies were extremely constructive and helpful perhaps for the best reason that we learned how to stand in one another's shoes, to experience problems from the other side of the table, which is something that we usually don't do in our everyday life. We are a long way from this country and it is very hard sometimes to understand your position and I am sure the same is true with your leaders. And this gives an opportunity to share those perspectives and that is perhaps the most valuable thing of all that comes from these meetings. When I am back I intend to talk about the history of the country and to try to relay in real terms to the people about experiences that Soviet people have had in the past. The 1970's have been very important for Soviet-American relations and I'll also talk about the sincere desire for peace that was expressed by Soviet people which I came across everywhere in your country. And I think that's the message that the American people want to hear and need to hear.

On the same day the American congressmen visited the mausoleum of the founder of the Soviet state Vladimir Lenin.

Tomorrow, on Sunday, the American congressmen are to return home.

COMMENT ON DENG PROPOSAL TO U.S. FOR MONITORING STATIONS

Deng's Position Weakened

OW201834 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 20 Apr 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The imperialists are finding the going tougher and tougher. People in various countries have seen more clearly that U.S. military involvement in various forms is very dangerous. By so doing, the United States has infringed upon the interests of the people of various countries and jeopardized peace throughout the world.

The people of various countries have not only noted this but have also taken practical action against it. The Iranian people have overthrown the diabolical monarchic regime that was closely tied to U.S. imperialism. Their first demand was to abrogate all military agreements with Washington. Under these agreements, the United States not only provided Iran with weapons but set up big electronic espionage bases in Iran that were directed against the Soviet Union.

The loss of Iran, which used to act as a gendarme for the imperialists and as a stronghold against the Soviet Union and other countries, has caused the United States enough headaches. Thus, the United States is trying, by hook or by crook, to find a way to save the situation. It has brazenly brought pressure to bear on Turkey and other countries, but to no avail.

At this critical juncture, Deng Xiaoping, who is described by Americans as a little bullfighter and by the Chinese as a U.S. spy, has come forward to offer advice to the United States. Deng Xiaoping has taken the initiative in suggesting that the United States set up electronic espionage bases on Chinese territory directed against the Soviet Union.

According to foreign observers, this step taken by Deng Xiaoping shows that his position has apparently weakened. This is why he hopes that the U.S. imperialists will support him in the current Beijing power struggle in return for his good will.

However, Deng Xiaoping's anti-Soviet, pro-U.S. policy will not provide any good results for the Chinese people. He has promised to give concessions to U.S. imperialism and to let it exploit Chinese natural resources. For instance, he has already reached a concrete agreement with U.S. imperialism on the exploitation of Chinese oil resources. He has also approved the establishment of branches of U.S. monopoly organizations in China. According to the Washington POST, these organizations will have the right to use Chinese slave-like labor and to take their products and profits out of China.

Now, Deng Xiaoping has taken a new step and has actually agreed to the construction of military bases by the United States on Chinese territory. The U.S. imperialists are indeed highly delighted, because Deng Xiaoping has provided them with everything. Thus, the U.S. imperialists will be able to turn China into their own paradise in the not too distant future.

However, will the Chinese people agree to all this? Judging from the big-character posters, leaflets and underground publications appearing in big Chinese cities, all true patriots do not agree at all with Deng Xiaoping's pro-imperialist policy. The Chinese patriots' declaration, signed and put up in Beijing early this year by the Beijing action committee of the anti-imperialist alliance, said: We overthrew the rule of foreign imperialism and the comprador-bourgeoisie after fighting for more than 100 years. Forty million Chinese people laid down their lives during this struggle.

Imperialism has always regarded China as rich meat, and now Deng Xiaoping is presenting this rich meat to the imperialists. Thus, he is shamelessly selling out the motherland. Now he is brazenly taking the road of selling out state sovereignty in return for the U.S. imperialists' favors. At present, American robbers stand at the doorsteps of Chinese houses, as they did in Chiang Kai-shek's days.

Desire for U.S. Weapons

OW201802 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 20 Apr 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] The Chinese leaders are increasingly expanding their preparations to serve imperialism. This has been proved by the latest dispatches of foreign news agencies. Deng Xiaoping's fifth intelligence organization will possibly use the soil of the People's Republic of China to monitor activities in the Soviet Union, which is a major step aimed at serving U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese leaders know very well that the hawks in the United States are very worried about having lost Iran, a fortress used for spying against the Soviet Union with electronic equipment. Some Chinese leaders have obviously decided to make up the U.S. losses. At a time when the Washington authorities particularly need to set up intelligence bases to monitor the Soviet Union, the Beijing leaders are hoping [words indistinct] President Carter will change the recent decision not to supply China with weapons for the time being by proposing to the United States the use of Chinese soil as a base to collect such intelligence. They are also hoping the United States will press European capitalist countries into rapidly selling military equipment to China [words indistinct].

Talking with U.S. senators, Deng Xiaoping bluntly said: "China wishes to obtain U.S. weapons." A big-character poster appearing in Beijing last May said: Deng Xiaoping is making every effort to turn China into an accessory of imperialist policy and to force China to serve interests incompatible with the Chinese people.

Friends, do you want the Chinese leading clique to cooperate with U.S. intelligence organizations? [Passage indistinct].

Attempt to Trap U.S.

LD210204 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Viktor Moskvin commentary]

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has told a group of American senators that if the United States supplies China with electronic equipment for checking Soviet compliance with the SALT treaty Beijing will share the acquired information with the United States. Our observer Viktor Moskvin writes the following:

At the same time, Deng Xiaoping has made it clear that allowing an American surveillance device into China is a completely different matter, so his message is obvious. Give us technology we want, he tells Washington, and perhaps we'll help you, but it's none of America's business what China is going to use this technology for in the long run. The Chinese proposal is a feeler as to whether the United States is willing to expand technology-sharing projects with China: projects that are presented as purely civilian ones, but can be successfully applied to the military field.

One such proposal announced last year envisages the launching of a communications satellite for China by the United States. Much was said at that time about Beijing's preoccupation with improving its television network. However, American military experts spilled the beans by confirming that the satellite will dramatically improve China's military communications. China's proposal may also be regarded as an attempt to lead Washington into a trap by making it breach its numerous statements against direct arms supplies to China.

They seem to know pretty well in China how to play the American card for beefing up their military machine. What is not clear is whether Washington is absolutely sure that it is not being used by the Chinese leadership, whose long-term goals of world domination may have nothing in common with the national interests of the American people.

Chinese Aims

ID211125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Apr 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has said that China is agreeable to locating U.S. electronic spying stations directed at the Soviet Union on its territory. As UPI reported, in a conversation with a group of U.S. senators who were in China, Deng made one condition: These stations must be manned by Chinese personnel. If the Americans provide all the equipment and train our people how to operate it, then we will be happy to share the information received with them, Deng Xiaoping said.

I recall that earlier U.S. electronic spying stations were located in Iran. But the new authorities in Iran considered this a violation of the country's sovereignty. After winding up these stations, the Pentagon made noises to the effect that now the Americans have lost the ability to monitor the Soviet Union's implementation of the SALT agreement. This doubtful argument also armed the opponents of the new SALT-II agreement. They have also started saying that the most suitable place for locating the intelligence bases would be China, which has an extensive border with the Soviet Union. And now, Beijing, which long ago declared the Soviet Union its enemy No 1, is obligingly offering its territory for spying. At the same time the Chinese strategists intend to gain access to the most modern Western technology as well, and for nothing.

U.S. Surveillance Plans

ID211554 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

["Beijing Offers Its Services"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 21, TASS--Reports have appeared here on pronouncements made by Deng Xiaoping in a talk with a delegation of American senators, headed by chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church. Answering senators' questions on what would be Beijing's attitude to a U.S. request on stationing on the Chinese territory of American electronic surveillance stations (directed against the Soviet Union), Deng Xiaoping said that if the United States gave China the necessary equipment for the purpose, Beijing could, as Deng Xiaoping said, "share with the United States the information thus received."

Meanwhile, Deng Xiaoping, according to these sources, said that China was against the stationing of American military structures on the Chinese territory since this, as he said, would infringe upon China's sovereignty.

The American press meanwhile refers to the pronouncements of a top ranking official of the United States in which he most categorically denied the U.S. Government's involvement in plans of stationing on the Chinese territory of American stations of electronic surveillance of the Soviet Union.

Taiwan Bases Monitor China

OW221447 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Apr 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many Chinese newspapers have published news reports on the third meeting last week between Deng Xiaoping and U.S. congressmen, but they did not give details of the meeting. The newspapers have only reported that Vice Premier Deng and U.S. congressmen exchanged views on the international situation and questions of PRC-U.S. cooperation. At the same time, foreign news agencies and newspapers have reported that Deng Xiaoping suggested to the United States that a spy base be jointly set up in China and that special U.S. electronic equipment be used in China to oppose the Soviet Union.

As demanded by the Iranian people, not long ago, the United States was compelled to dismantle its two electronic monitoring stations in Iran which had been used to gather information on the Soviet Union. The monitoring stations were established under the reactionary rule of the shah, who pursued an antipeople domestic policy of terror and a foreign policy of close cooperation with U.S. imperialism.

The Iranian people's revolutionary movement not only abolished monarchy in that country but also dismantled the two monitoring stations. The Iranian people have discarded past policies which allowed national interests to serve imperialism and reactionaries of the world.

Dear listeners, this is what I remembered when I read foreign newspaper reports saying that during a conversation with U.S. congressmen, Deng Xiaoping proposed that an anti-Soviet spy base be built in China. As we all know, this type of special U.S. electronic monitoring equipment has been in use in Taiwan for many years. The U.S. has used this type of monitoring station not only to oppose the Soviet Union but also China. The Washington STAR wrote on 19 April: Because the United States lost its two monitoring stations in Iran, it is ready to strengthen its monitoring activities in Taiwan in order to gather information on the Soviet Union.

The Washington STAR report also disclosed that the U.S. monitoring stations in Taiwan will at the same time carry out spying activities against China. Under these circumstances, how should Deng Xiaoping's proposal be assessed? Can it be called unprincipled? Yes, but this is not enough. [Words indistinct] Chinese leaders have taken an important new step on the road of serving imperialism and damaging national interests and dignity. The whole world can now see what an ignominious price Mao Zedong's successors will have to pay in exchange for favors, for anticommunist intelligence reports and sabotage bases. To tell the truth, the Chinese leaders have proposed that the United States regard them as anticommunist allies. The Kuomintang reactionaries carried out similar shameless activities in the past. The Chinese people will not forget that Taiwan is still occupied by Kuomintang remnants.

It is quite natural that anti-U.S. cartoons and big-character posters have appeared in Beijing in the past few days. These cartoons and posters gave a warning and opposed the Chinese authorities' military and political cooperation with the United States.

Request for Jet Fighters

LD220154 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Viktor Moskvin commentary]

[Text] According to a Radio Tokyo broadcast, China has expressed willingness to obtain the newest American fighters. Our observer, Viktor Moskvin, has this comment:

On Thursday Senator Frank Church disclosed that Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has told a group of United States senators that China would like to get electronic equipment from the United States to check Soviet compliance with the SALT treaty. This being a pretext, the proposal by Deng Xiaoping was understood as a feeler to probe Washington's position with regard joint technology-sharing projects, preferably of a military nature, and 2 days later a Japanese radio station makes public Beijing's desire to obtain American fighters. The news could hardly be aired without the knowledge of China. The Chinese leadership must be aware of American reluctance to engage in direct arms supplies to China. It has been officially expressed by various administration officials but nevertheless Beijing uses every opportunity to make it appear as if Sino-American rapprochement has all the makings of developing into something more significant than a mere mending of diplomatic fences.

Beijing's aim is also to show that its hopes of obtaining modern American military technology and arms may not be altogether groundless.

Why is all this being done? One of the goals is to compromise the United States administration when work on a new Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms is said to be nearing completion. Another objective is to goad the Soviet Union into losing its nerve and thus to aggravate Soviet-American relations as much as possible. What it adds up to is a classic example of how Beijing plays the American card against the USSR. It may make some American officials happy that China no longer calls America its enemy but in the long term perspective America is going to be treated like an enemy--that's what playing the America card against the USSR will lead to.

DENG NOTES NEED FOR CLOSER COOPERATION WITH U.S.

LD191414 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY report says Deng Xiaoping has received a visiting American delegation led by the chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee, Mr Melvin Price. Deng Xiaoping claimed that present international situation is developing in a direction which necessitates closer Chinese-American cooperation. The agency did not specify what the Beijing leader (?actually) meant or whether he mentioned any specific issues. Indicatively, similar statements were made by Chinese leaders during their contacts with the American side prior to the aggression against Vietnam.

BEIJING POSTERS OPPOSE PRC-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

OW220622 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Asia 1430 GMT 21 Apr 79 OW

[Text] According to foreign correspondents' reports from Beijing, cartoons opposing China's military cooperation with the Pentagon have appeared in Beijing. One cartoon shows Uncle Sam coming ashore to China carrying a bomb in one hand. A big-character poster written in parable form says: The 200-year-old U.S. aunty should feed the 5,000-year-old hungry infant until it is full, and give a bottomless milk bottle to it. The big-character poster then warns that, although there is plenty of milk, it is quite possible that it is poisoned.

Foreign observers discovered that these cartoons and big-character posters appeared at the time when Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping met several times with the U.S. congressional delegation currently visiting Beijing.

According to U.S. reports, everyone knows that during a meeting with the U.S. congressional delegation Deng Xiaoping indicated that China was ready to buy U.S. weapons. He also stated that China would agree to use U.S. electronic equipment on Chinese soil to monitor activities in the Soviet Union.

UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION CRITICIZES DENG XIAOPING

OW221646 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 Apr 79 OW

[Text] According to British newspapers, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has become the target of strong criticism from an underground radio station, the Ba Yi radio station. Ba Yi, which means 1 August, is a day of grand celebrations in China. The Chinese Red Army was founded on 1 August 1927.

According to observers, the radio station is connected with the high-ranking military leaders who oppose Deng Xiaoping. The station has criticized Deng's dictatorial style, his collusion with the West and his policies which are bringing disasters to the Chinese people. The Ba Yi radio station started broadcasting during China's invasion of Vietnam.

IZVESTIYA CITES MTI REPORT ON PRC SOURCE ATTACKING DENG

LD191409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "'The People Will Never Forgive!'"]

[Text] The journal RESEARCH [ISSLEDOVANIYE] published illegally in the PRC capital carries an item in which the responsibility for the attempt to liquidate the democratic movement criticizing the Chinese leadership is placed on Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, the HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, MTI, reports from Beijing. The article says:

The Chinese people have to resolve an alternative--either to implement the socioeconomic reform which is an essential condition for boosting production or to come to terms with the continued existence of a dictatorship like Mao Zedong's dictatorship.

The formation of the democratic movement reflected the real feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese population. Its main aim consisted in achieving the liquidation of the dictatorship of the type which existed under Mao and the implementation of a socioeconomic reform which would open up the opportunity for the country's progress under democratic conditions. All those who are aware of the need for this reform and support it march in the vanguard of history. Those, on the other hand, who oppose it are criminals, the butchers of the democratic movement in China. The people will never forgive these butchers.

The authors of the article conclude that Deng Xiaoping does not want democracy in China. He cannot understand, the article says, that China's population is living in darkness and poverty and he does not want the people to acquire again the rights of which they were deprived by the clique of political intriguers [politikany] and therefore he comes to the incorrect conclusion that the democratic movement is a violation of "normal procedure" and applies repressions against those who criticize the leadership. He is thus displaying his fear in the face of the democratic movement in China.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN FAR EAST TO INCREASE

LD221808 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, TASS--According to the data of the Defence Agency of Japan published today, 45 thousand U.S. servicemen are stationed in Japan. 29 thousand out of this number are deployed in Okinawa. The Japanese ruling circles insists on preservation and further increase of the U.S. military presence in Japan, YOMIURI writes. Assessing this as a serious threat to universal peace and security, the democratic forces of Japan are waging an intensive struggle for complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops out of Japan.

U.S. Naval Buildup

LD221810 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, TASS--The Defence Agency of Japan intends to demand that the Pentagon should build up the U.S. naval forces based in the area of Japan. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports today, quoting the circles of the Defence Agency, that the chief of the Defence Agency Yamashita, when visiting the USA next summer, will make proposal to this effect to United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown. Questions of the U.S. military presence in the Far East, of the strengthening of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance will also be discussed during trips to the United States by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs General Takashina and Chief of the Staff of the Land Self-Defence Forces General Nagano.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES PROTOCOL ON USSR-DPRK TRADE

SK210159 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Apr 79 SK

[Unattributed commentary on USSR-DPRK protocol on commodity delivery and payments signed on 18 April 1979 in Pyongyang]

[Text] It is anticipated that the protocol will remarkably increase the volume of commodity delivery and payments between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, and that the trade volume for this year will actually increase by about 25 percent. Trade constitutes an important, integral part of the economic relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Last March, the working people of our two countries held colorful celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Soviet-Korean agreement on economic and cultural cooperation. The historic significance of this document, which was signed shortly after the founding of the DPRK, is that the agreement established a firm foundation for full-scale economic development between the peoples of our two countries based on the principles of complete equality, reciprocity, economic assistance and mutual (?planning). These principles are being fully applied in trade between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Let us cite some examples. As is known, the DPRK lacks such important materials and equipment as oil and [word indistinct], which are essential to the overall development of the economy. Therefore, in light of DPRK demand, this year the Soviet Union will continue delivery of oil and [word indistinct] to the fraternal nation.

Soviet cotton is important to the development of the textile industry in the DPRK. DPRK cotton textile mills produce 150 million meters of cotton cloth annually with Soviet cotton. This is nearly 30 percent of their total annual cotton cloth production. As anticipated by the protocol, delivery of cotton to the DPRK will increase this year. Industrial facilities constitute an important part of commodity deliveries between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Considering the rapidly developing socialist people's economy of Korea, the Soviet Union delivers to the fraternal nation modern machine tools, machinery, precision instruments, ferrous and nonferrous metal rolling machines, and many others. The Anju and Yonhung coal mines, Kim Chaek iron works, thermal power plants, and enterprises of the electric industry, light industry and other industries are supplied with Soviet machinery and facilities.

In accordance with the new protocol, (?the anticipated oil export) will play a significant role in Soviet trade with the DPRK. (?In accordance with the protocol), the DPRK will export to our country rolled products of various kinds--cement, magnesia clinker and light industrial products. In DPRK exports to the Soviet Union, this year we will see some new products such as [word indistinct] and vehicle storage batteries. These are products of DPRK enterprises built with Soviet technical assistance. The 1979 Soviet-DPRK protocol on commodity delivery and payments will no doubt contribute to the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries based on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity.

PRAVDA REPORTS MPRP DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR

LD201045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MPRP party workers headed by N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 3 through 13 April in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP.

The Mongolian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's activities in the leadership of agriculture. They also had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, Moskovskiy Obkom and the USSR Gosplan. Furthermore, they familiarized themselves with the work of scientific research institutes and agricultural and industrial enterprises in Moscow, Moskovskaya Oblast and the Kirgiz SSR.

M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had warm, friendly talks with it. V.A. Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department also participated.

USSR, JAPAN SIGN SALMON FISHERY AGREEMENT

LD211923 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--An intergovernmental protocol between the USSR and Japan on the order and conditions of Japanese salmon fishery in the northwestern Pacific this year, and other documents directed towards a rational management of salmon fishery were signed in Moscow today. They were signed by Vladimir Kamentsev, minister of fisheries of the USSR, and Tokichiro Uomoto, the ambassador of Japan to the USSR.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES

Western Intrigues Against Afghanistan

LD201403 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16, 13 Apr 79 pp 8-9 LD

[D. Volskiy article: "The Mainsprings of the Anti-Afghan Scheme"]

[Text] The Afghan people are preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the April revolution. They have much to enter on the credit side of the revolution: the democratic agrarian reform, the "holy war" against illiteracy and the strengthening of the republic's independence.

Naturally, no one supposed that the transformations in Afghanistan would please the landowners, the former officials and the reactionary section of the clergy. But of course it would be considerably easier for the people's government, which rests on the support of urban and rural working people and the army to suppress the counter-revolutionaries if the counterrevolution did not receive outside support. However, the external forces are not merely the patrons of local reaction.

"Irrefutable evidence," Afghanistan's prime minister and foreign minister, H. Amin, told Western journalists at the beginning of April, "testifies to armed interference by imperialist and reactionary circles in our internal affairs."

Certain Western politicians and military men effectively confirm this by their insinuations. None other than Gen A. Haig, outgoing NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe, instructs the North Atlantic bloc in Belgium's LE SOIR to "note the emergence in Afghanistan, South Yemen and Ethiopia as states devoted to the Soviet Union" and to prevent "'Third World' countries traditionally friendly toward the West such as Saudi Arabia from displaying complacency about those whom they regard as possible victors." It is clearly evident from this that the line of "destabilizing" the situation in Afghanistan--a line which the imperialists' Beijing accomplices have also joined--is a link in a broad plan aimed against all the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

In particular, there is an obvious law-governed pattern in the fact that the intrigues against the new Afghan regime sharply intensified simultaneously with the creation of the Tel Aviv-Cairo axis under Washington's aegis. They are both attempts to compensate for the loss sustained by imperialism as a result of the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran.

Having lost that prop and now coming up against growing opposition from the Arab peoples to their schemes, imperialist circles decided to employ an oft-tried (more often than not unsuccessfully of late) tactic. First, they are playing a new arrangement of the same old motif of the "Soviet threat". They did not shrink from circulating even an outright absurdity about the upcoming "transformation of Afghanistan into the sixteenth Soviet republic" with the aim of scaring the so-called "moderate" Near and Middle Eastern countries and making them more receptive to the neocolonialists' admonishments.

Second (and this too is not a new device), they are attempting to fan regional conflicts, to utilize Pakistan against Afghanistan, to counterpose the Iranian revolution to the Afghan revolution and to cause clashes between Sunnis and Shiites. And here they ascribe to the new Kabul the intention of persecuting the Muslim religion, although Kabul invariably displays the most respectful attitude toward Islam.

It is paradoxical, but a fact that the self-same Western press organs which only yesterday, during the events in Iran, did their utmost to denigrate "Muslim obscurantism" are now posing as Islam's defenders against this imaginary threat. This 180-degree turn is designed to provide the ideological and propaganda substantiation for a long-range political scheme, about whose character local commentators are voicing perfectly plausible suppositions. Thus, Beirut's ASH-SHA'B writes: "The Afghan events have revealed the existence of an American strategic plan aimed at overthrowing the progressive regime, detaching Afghanistan from the nonalinement movement, returning Iran to the orbit of American fluence and then creating a pro-Western regional bloc on the basis of 'Islamic solidarity' incorporating...the region's states. By provoking disturbances in Afghanistan, the Americans are seeking not only to complicate the position of Taraki's regime but also to worsen the relations between that country and Iran; therefore weakening the positions of the present Iranian leadership. The United States assigns a special place to Pakistan in implementing its plan."

But is has been proven many times that this policy line "destabilizes" primarily those regimes on which imperialism would like to rely. And so even conservative circles in the Near and Middle East are viewing with growing suspicion the schemes of General Haig and his ilk. Especially as everyone is aware of the Pentagon's intention of expanding its direct military presence in that region, strengthening the Israeli bridgehead in every possibly way and preparing the potential for interventionist actions from which even "countries traditionally friendly to the West" will not be immune. As for Afghanistan, its people are fully determined to defend their revolution. Everyone who watches the television reports on the mass demonstrations in Kabul and who remembers the lessons of Angola and Ethiopia and knows that the Afghans have devoted friends can see this for himself.

Amin on USSR Assistance

LD201950 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 20, TASS--"The great April revolution has indicated to the working people of the developing countries a new road involving the creation of a political party of the working class. This party is capable of finding powerful forces in society which can change the political power, and arming these forces with the ideology of the working class", it was stated by Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who addressed students of the party courses on mass propaganda problems. The working people of Afghanistan are fully resolved to uphold the gains of the April revolution, the prime minister noted. The imperialists and reactionaries are hatching plots, interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in order to thwart the process of building a society without exploitation of man by man. The people of Afghanistan are giving a worthy rebuff to these intrigues.

The party is confronted by two main tasks--construction of a new Afghanistan, and struggle against the interference of imperialists, left-wing extremists and international reaction. The (?Peoples) Democratic Party of Afghanistan has charted the principal route of the country's economic advancement within the frameworks of the five-year plan, after the completion of which we shall be able to say confidently that the building of a socialist society has begun in Afghanistan, he continued.

Long-standing friendship links us with the Soviet Union, which recognized our independence officially before all the other states, the prime minister said in conclusion.

These relations are reflected patently in the treaty of friendship, good-neighbourhood and cooperation, signed in Moscow by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Our friendship with the socialist countries is very strong and lasting.

Soviet-Afghan Friendship Treaty

ID222014 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 22 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, April 22, TASS--The news of the ratification by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in the focus of attention of Afghan public and the press.

The national newspapers have frontpaged today the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on this issue. The newspaper DA SAUR INKIIAB characterises the treaty as an important political document reflecting the adherence of the USSR and Afghanistan to the policy of peace, whose foundation was laid by great Lenin. The newspaper quotes Leonid Brezhnev as saying that today the seeds of trust and goodneighborliness in relations between the two countries have yielded a good crop. The newspaper KABUL TIMES writes that this document marks a qualitatively new stage in Soviet-Afghan relations. The victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan has opened new broad vistas for their further deepening.

The ratification of the Soviet-Afghan treaty by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet are evidence of the fact that relations between our countries have assumed an even more fraternal and sincere character, said M.S. Alamyar, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC. These relations are now legislatively sealed. They are developing in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace.

He recalled that international imperialism, reaction and the Maoists are interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, trying to undermine the gains of the April revolution, to present in a wrong light the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC and the people's government, but all of their efforts are doomed to a failure. M.S. Alamyar pointed out that the Afghan people feels in action support for its revolution from the countries of the socialist community, in the first place from the Soviet Union. The people of Afghanistan, he said, is expressing profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the tremendous aid, which it gave and is continuing to give in our country's development.

The ratification of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an important contribution to the cause of peace, said M. Nurzai, president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan. Intellectuals in common with the whole working people of Afghanistan evaluate this act as an important step on the road of development of the traditional friendship between our two neighbour countries.

The pronouncement by General Secretary of the CPSU CC President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev that our treaty is not directed against any other countries and does not infringe upon their legimate interests, expresses with great precision the letter and spirit of the Soviet-Afghan document.

Afghanistan's Progress, Problems Assessed

LD230929 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 April publishes on page 4, under the headline "Time of Awakening" and the rubric "Afghanistan Today," a 1,600-word Kabul-Moscow report by special correspondents V. Baykov and M. Podklyuchnikov. The authors declare that "everywhere" on their travels as part of a group of Soviet journalists they "saw how the working people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, overcoming the great difficulties caused by the country's backwardness, have begun building a new life." They continue:

"Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, who received the group of Soviet journalists said:

"'In the time since the April revolution we have achieved successes which would have been inconceivable in decades under the old regime. Feudal and prefeudal ways in the countryside are being eliminated in Afghanistan. A land reform is being implemented. All the transformations are in the interests of the people. They displease only those whom the revolution has deprived of power.'"

Baykov and Podklyuchnikov go on to describe the problems faced by the Taraki government in agriculture and rural society and outline the land reform's measures to combat these problems. They continue:

"The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the leading and organizing force of Afghan society. In conversation with Soviet journalists, H. Amin, prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, said that the party is carrying out extensive propaganda work to explain to working people the aims and tasks of the revolution.

"The more self-evident revolutionary Afghanistan's successes are, the fiercer counterrevolution's resistance is. The formation and strengthening of the new system are opposed by the feudal lords who have been deprived of their power and by the reactionary section of the clergy who are gambling on the backwardness and ignorance of some of the peasantry and attempting to abuse their religious feelings. They are intimidating peasants with the assertion that it is a 'great sin' to take landowners' land in accordance with the reform. Blatantly interfering in the country's internal affairs, imperialist forces and the Maoists are supporting Afghan reaction from outside. An attempted counterrevolutionary revolt has been perpetrated in Herat. Basmak gangs have begun operating in certain places. Their aim is to sow uncertainty and confusion among the people. Of course, all this is retarding the revolution's advance and creating considerable difficulties for it. At rallies and meetings the Afghan working people are supporting the government and expressing their indignation at reaction's base intrigues. Resolute measures are being taken in the country to defend the people's system and the revolution's gains. The Afghan Supreme Defense Council has been set up. The republic, figuratively speaking, has to build a new life with gun in hand."

MORE ON PRC-SRV PEACE TALKS IN HANOI

PRC Procrastination

LD205546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program conducted by Yevgeniy Osipovskiy and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] We begin today's review of international events with the Vietnamese-Chinese talks which are being held in Hanoi. The impression is being formed, writes an AFP correspondent, that the Chinese side is procrastinating. So far it has not reacted in any way to the precise and constructive Vietnamese proposals. The correspondent notes that of special importance is the Vietnamese proposal to establish a demilitarized zone on the border of the two states. This is often resorted to in solving border conflicts. China's silence shows that Beijing is interested in maintaining tension in relations with Vietnam. In another dispatch, AFP, quoting Hanoi radio, reports that since 16 March, when China publicly announced the completion of the withdrawal of its troops from Vietnamese territory, it has organized over 60 armed acts of provocation against Vietnam. Everything suggests, stresses the agency, that the maintenance of tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border can escalate at any moment into a serious new armed conflict.

And I should like to add to this by quoting the latest statement by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council. It illustrates better than anything the real aims of Chinese policy in Southeast Asia. Speaking at a meeting with American senators who are in Beijing on a visit, Deng Xiaoping stated that in undertaking the invasion of Vietnam, China was guided not only by its relations with Vietnam, but also took into account the political situation in the whole of Southeast Asia. In other words, the Beijing strategists were inconvenienced by the fact that the peoples of the area are now conducting a foreign policy course independent of China. So they tried to assert their influence and strength there by means of armed aggression. As is known, the world community has long (?abandoned) this sort of approach to solving questions between states.

SRV Proposals

LD211246 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1450 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Government delegations of Vietnam and China are holding talks in Hanoi, on the initiative of the Vietnamese side, on normalizing relations between the two countries. Here's an analysis by Radio Moscow commentator, Vladimir Korolev. This is what he writes:

The talks started in a complicated situation. Beijing has failed to completely withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory. Large contingents of Chinese troops are being concentrated near the Vietnamese border. The Chinese military continue to carry out armed provocations against Vietnam. The world press regards these facts as a form of blackmail and pressure against Vietnam.

Does Beijing count on imposing its will on Vietnam at these talks? Quite apparently, this is an unworthy approach because the good will of both sides is needed for any talks to succeed. Vietnam displays this good will both in words and in deeds. Today, the Vietnamese people need peace as never before. Having fought for 30 years in order to determine their destiny, they need peace in order to restore their country and build a new life. There can be no doubt of the sincere interest of Vietnam in the talks with China, since the talks are a way to peace.

Vietnam has agreed to conduct the talks, even though the Chinese troops have failed to leave the Vietnamese border zone everywhere. This is another striking indication of Vietnam's good will, of its desire to normalize relations with China. At the very first session of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, the Vietnamese delegation proposed a number of concrete measures to settle problems of bilateral relations. This includes withdrawal of Chinese and Vietnamese troops along the entire control line of the border, deep into their territories, as well as creation of a demilitarized zone. The head of the Vietnamese delegation Phan Hien, has stressed that restoration of normal relations between the two countries should be based on principles of peaceful coexistence. He noted that the border and territorial issues between them must be solved in a spirit of mutual respect and observance of the historic Vietnamese-Chinese frontier. Vietnam's proposals are sensible and logical. They meet the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese people and the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. But for the Vietnamese-Chinese talks to succeed, China should immediately and completely withdraw its troops from Vietnam. This is stressed by the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN. The ruling quarters of Beijing it says, must also stop military provocations against Vietnam and respect its independence and territorial integrity.

So far, the Chinese side at the talks in Hanoi has failed to answer the constructive proposals of Vietnam, nor has it advanced any proposals of its own.

Situation in Vietnam

LD201916 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi are a manifestation of Vietnam's good will, its desire to normalize relations with China. But to settle the problems between the two countries, the Beijing rulers must immediately withdraw all their troops from Vietnam, put an end to military provocations and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Now this report from Vietnam by a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS:

Having sat down at the conference table with China, writes the Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN, we'd like to restore peace on the border of our two countries and to end tension on the border caused by the actions of China. If the rulers of China back with deeds their words about respect of the historical border between the two countries, the border and territorial issues can be settled. The Chinese leaders launched a war of aggression against Vietnam and bear full responsibility for the crimes committed there.

In the city of Ho Chi Minh, a conference has discussed the issue of ensuring the security and sovereignty of Vietnamese territorial waters. Addressing the conference, a Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Central Committee, Deputy Premier Pham Hung, said that in the present situation, when the Chinese expansionists are acting in alliance with the imperialists, protection of the territorial waters and islands of Vietnam is part and parcel of the general defenses of the country. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has issued another statement which underlines that Vietnam is fully justified in its protest against the violation on the 15th of this month, of Vietnam's air space by a Chinese combat aircraft.

The note flatly rejects as unacceptable China's demands that a Chinese group be allowed to visit the place where the aircraft crashed. At the same time, Vietnam has expressed its readiness to hand over the remains of the dead pilot. The Chinese authorities have as yet made no reply.

PRC CONTINUES PROVOCATIONS ON SRV BORDER

LD201810 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

["Beijing Continues Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 20, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported today that Chinese troops continue occupying more than 10 points in Vietnamese territory and dig trenches and build military fortifications. The ruling circles of China have concentrated more than half a million-strong army in border districts and stationed 12 divisions in immediate proximity to the Vietnamese frontier.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY says that according to incomplete figures Chinese Armed Forces staged more than 60 provocative and subversive actions in Vietnamese territory between March 16 and April 17. Chinese troops thrust into the territory of the provinces of Ha Truyen, Cao Bang and Lai Chau. In Lao Cai Province, Chinese soldiers killed a Vietnamese frontier guard on April 5. One more Vietnamese frontier guard was killed and another wounded as a result of a Chinese attack on Lai Chau Province on April 15. Chinese artillery continues shelling a number of Vietnamese cities and border villages.

Trying to build up tension in border districts, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY stresses, the Chinese side comes up with slanderous accusations against Vietnam. All its inventions are designed to mislead world public opinion and to cover up its criminal actions.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

LD201331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Kampuchean People's Holiday"]

[Text] On 17 April Moscow's public ceremonially marked the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In the meeting's presidium were P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Ministry and representatives of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society and other public organizations.

It was pointed out that the Khmer people's liberation struggle enjoyed the unfailing sympathy, support and assistance of the Soviet Union throughout its duration.

(M. Vidara), representative of the trade union federation for Kampuchea's national salvation, spoke of the heroic struggle of her country's people against the dictatorial pro-Beijing clique which usurped power.

We are fully aware, she said, that our victory depends to a tremendous extent on the assistance and solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union. On behalf of the people and Government of Kampuchea the guest expressed profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally and to all Soviet people for their assistance and support.

NATO SHOULD BE AWARE OF CONSEQUENCES OF PRC COOPERATION

LD201245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Yasnev dispatch: "NATO and the 16th Member"]

[Text] Brussels--"Steady on!" Joseph Luns exclaimed vehemently. "After all, this is a purely defensive weapon and, besides, it is nothing new." Turning to the journalists crowding round, he added: "You can quote me anywhere--China will never be in NATO!"

This impromptu talk with the NATO secretary general took place at Evere during a press reception on the eve of the opening of the North Atlantic Council's winter session.

As is known, China began to seek a way into the NATO arsenals several years ago. But this search became a mass campaign after Beijing officially announced in 1978 the broad program of accelerated modernization of the armed forces with its openly declared orientation toward using Western military technology. Numerous Chinese delegations of the most varied rank and composition rushed to Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Gray Mao jackets were spotted at air displays, tank parks, firing ranges, artillery grounds and the shops of military plants. Monopoly arms manufacturers and NATO generals, listening spellbound to anti-Soviet speeches by the "Red Chinese commanders" at banquets and anticipating enormous profits from large orders, even flung open the doors of secret recesses of military production for Beijing's envoys, "forgetting" about the NATO Coordinating Committee, which has the prerogative of preliminary examination of such deals.

The British, who already had the experience several years ago of selling the Chinese a consignment of Spey aircraft engines and licenses for their manufacture in the PRC, were particularly enthusiastic. The star attraction on the British "program" was the Harrier VTOL fighter which can operate without depending on modern airfields. Moreover, it is designed to deliver nuclear weapons. All these qualities made a great impression on Beijing's representatives, who expressed a wish to purchase initially about 100 aircraft and then, with the aid of British Aerospace, to handle their production themselves.

To portray the Harrier as a defensive weapon (and it was precisely to this that Luns was referring in his "talk" at Evere), is--in the words of the London ECONOMIST magazine--to preach "pious nonsense."

According to the U.S. press Beijing's representatives placed orders for a total of almost 5,000 different makes of modern combat equipment in West European countries.

All this was to be discussed by foreign ministers at the session of the NATO Council--the bloc's supreme political organ. On the one hand they were under pressure from NATO generals intending to use China as a "counterweight" to the Soviet Union in the East and from military-industrial circles interested in orders from Beijing. On the other hand the ministers were forced to take into account the adverse consequences to detente in Europe as a whole from satisfying Beijing's militarist yearnings and also their influence on the development of relations with socialist countries.

It was also necessary to consider how to protect the Western military-industrial complex from possible future competition from China--acquiring NATO licenses, it could begin producing output which would be sold under the "made in China" trademark in Africa, the Near East or Latin America, for instance.

As usual a final communique was published at the end of the NATO Council session. But to the surprise of the press the five-page document did not say a word about Chinese military purchases.

Why? "In the Atlantic community," the Belgian newspaper LE LIBRE BELGIQUE remarks, "they do not know which way to turn. For this reason the ministers have decided not to define a common NATO position on questions of cooperation with China." And America's INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE accounted for the silence on China by referring to the desire of some NATO countries to "avoid any political complications with the USSR."

Thus, the "Chinese factor," as it is now customarily described in the West, has still not found expression in any of the North Atlantic alliance's official public documents, even though appeals have been made since 1975 for the elaboration of a common NATO stance on China's role.

This fact is remarkable from many viewpoints. First of all it attests that there are differences among NATO countries in their assessment of the current Beijing leadership's foreign policy course. When it is a matter of serious, realistic analysis of the international situation many sober-minded figures in the West, including military figures, do not share Beijing's extremist foreign policy concepts. Detente has put down strong roots in European soil and these people are in no way disposed to sacrifice to Beijing's hegemonism relations with the socialist part of the continent--relations which are developing successfully on the basis of the Helsinki accords. However, the bloc leadership, which is undecided or, more correctly, which is unable because of differences to give NATO's joint blessing to the sale of arms to China, nevertheless has made concessions to the "hawk" generals and the bosses of the military monopolies. It has given each country the opportunity to use its own discretion in this area.

The United States has adopted a curious position here. Its spokesmen have stated that the White House is refraining from supplying China with arms (although according to the CHINA BUSINESS REVIEW journal, for instance, in the past 6 years the United States has already sold Beijing many types of modern electronic equipment and machinery which could be used for military purposes) but that it has no objection to deliveries of military equipment and arms from Western Europe. Nor is the United States insisting that these deals be filtered through the NATO Coordinating Committee which, as is known, acts as a strict customs official, watching to insure that "strategic goods" in the West do not turn up in socialist countries.

Official circles in Washington have attempted to depict this approach of the United States as an "evenhanded position" which does not hinder improvement of relations with China or cause "misunderstandings" with the Soviet Union. Some people are even prepared to complain hypocritically that "we Americans are against delivering arms to China, but what can you do with these Europeans--they are independent in their decisions."

The hypocritical features of the U.S. "evenhanded position" were outlined vividly during the visit by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to the United States, where he was provided with a broad platform for vile insinuations against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba and for belligerent calls to knock together a global anti-Soviet alliance consisting of China, the NATO countries, Japan and the reactionary regimes of developing countries. The American hosts had more than enough opportunities to muzzle the presumptuous visitor but they failed to do so even after his attacks on the SALT-II agreement in which, as is known, the United States is no less interested than the USSR.

The outcome of Deng Xiaoping's American tour and the subsequent aggression unleashed by China against Vietnam showed the dangers entailed by an alliance between the Beijing leadership and the forces of international imperialism.

Luns swears that China will never be in NATO. But it is not a matter of formal membership in the bloc. It is apparent that Beijing is operating in ever closer conjunction with the most aggressive and reactionary NATO circles. It is a question not only of coincident positions in the struggle against the socialist countries, the world communist and workers movement and national liberation forces but also of increasingly evident coordination in the military sphere. The PRC and NATO countries exchange military delegations. There is ever-increasing information showing that cooperation has been established in their military intelligence. The PRC ambassador to Brussels has had contact with the permanent representatives of the NATO Council since back in 1975. It is not without reason that U.S. General Haig, supreme allied commander in Europe, described China as the "16th member of NATO"--a title which was welcomed with satisfaction in Beijing.

In their desire to play the "China card" certain NATO circles seem to be forgetting that China is playing its own game and that the Beijing leadership, in building up its military potential, is nurturing its hegemonist dreams. It is no coincidence that Geng Biao, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, told the audience at the Beijing diplomatic academy: "When we think the time has come we will tell Uncle Sam: Be so good as to pack your bags!" Great-power hegemonism, which has brought Beijing and the imperialists together for the present, will not save the latter from unpleasant consequences. History has already shown how pacts with pretenders to world domination have ended.

NATO PLANNING 'NUCLEAR MISSILIZATION' OF WEST EUROPE

LD202112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov and Kazbek (Basyev)]

[Text] News from Washington. As a Pentagon spokesman has stated, there will be a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group on 24-25 April at Homestead Air Base, Florida. Taking part will be defense ministers from the United States, Britain, Canada, the FRG, Italy, Holland, Norway and Turkey. In the words of the American military department spokesman, they will discuss deploying in Western Europe U.S. tactical missiles with nuclear warheads which could reach the western regions of the Soviet Union. For this, the United States is already developing the Pershing and cruise missiles with a range of 2,400 km. To the same end, the USA is developing the Lance system with neutron warheads. Briefly, one is talking here about the so-called missilization of Western Europe, its saturation with dangerous armaments. And this can only lead to an increase in tension on the continent. There is hardly need to explain the ruinous enterprise of the NATO ringleaders.

NEW NATO EXERCISES TO BEGIN IN BALTIC 25 APRIL

LD201422 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 20, TASS--New NATO naval exercises are to begin in the Baltic Sea on April 25th. This was announced by the FRG Naval Command in Glucksburg (Schleswig-Holstein).

KOBYSH CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY, CAMP DAVID

LD201519 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaly Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "'Peace Treaty' Without Peace"]

[Excerpt] "The Camp David agreements and the colossal political and economic efforts required to turn them into a treaty have not only not helped a general settlement but have even made it more difficult than ever to solve the main existing problems," George Ball, former U.S. undersecretary of state who has among official circles the reputation of an expert on Near East affairs, confirms in an article in the New York TIMES. "Although it is possible to postpone war with the aid of separate agreements, peace cannot be achieved without the concord of Israel's Arab neighbors."

In his last remark Ball touched on a question which, in the light of the Baghdad conference of 18 Arab countries which agreed on a united policy line and on sanctions against As-Sadat's Egypt which deserted to the hostile camp, was probably a blow for Washington second only to what has happened in Iran in terms of its destructive power. Neither promises and behind-the-scenes maneuvers nor overt pressure and blackmail have prevented what seems to the most sophisticated Washington analysts to be the worst and potentially the most dangerous development--a development which seemed unthinkable just a year ago. Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo were shocked at Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates joining the front of the other Arab states which oppose Tel Aviv's aggressive policy line and reject the Camp David "peace treaty."

It is possible to regard as a sign of the extreme confusion gripping, for instance, Washington--for which Saudi Arabia accounts for almost 50 percent of the total Near Eastern oil coming into the United States--the immediate sanctions against that country which emanated, to all appearances, from the CIA and the other American special services. These began to circulate rumors of a sharp deterioration in the health of the king and crown prince of Saudi Arabia. In response to the subsequent denials, they began to disseminate a report that neither the king nor the crown price was any longer in control of the situation in the country. After that they set about convincing the world that Saudi Arabia's oil resources are rapidly running dry. This kind of "pressure" had its inevitable result: Riyadh's irritation with Washington began to develop into hostility.

That was merely an episode. But it reflected the adventurism and shortsightedness of the Near East policy which culminated in the Camp David pact. The pact's foundation is as unstable and shifting as the sands of the Arabian desert. It is a "peace treaty" without peace.

U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO EGYPT NO COMPENSATION FOR ARAB AID

LD201430 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Having concluded to Washington's dictation the disgraceful separate Egyptian-Israeli "treaty of peace" and placed its country in the conditions of growing isolation in the Arab world, the As-Sadat regime now hopes for financial-economic aid of the West, in the first place of its overseas patrons. This is precisely the reason why the Egyptian authorities attached so much significance to the talks with U.S. special presidential envoy at the trade talks Robert Strauss during his visit to Cairo. The essence of the talks reduced essentially to one thing. The Egyptian authorities insisted to get from the emissary of the White House payment for the deal. And as soon as possible so as to try to bolster up its declining prestige by means of dollars and at the same time to rehabilitate itself for the failure of the "open doors" policy, which brought innumerable troubles to the Egyptians.

But what could Washington's envoy answer to it? Speaking at a press conference, he informed in very vague terms that the U.S. administration was studying the question of setting up an economic stability fund in the Middle East, that it "will strive" to encourage American entrepreneurs to participate in the development of Egyptian economy. In a word he did not say anything specific.

But it could not be otherwise, Washington estimated the spendings in connection with the separate deal at 4.8 billion dollars, and not a cent more. The bulk of this sum--three billion will go to Israel. Out of the remaining 1.8 billion dollars in "aid" to Egypt, 1.5 billion are appropriated for purchasing military equipment and not in the form of gratuitous subsidies, but as burdensome loans.

As far as the 300 million dollars in "special economic aid" are concerned, it is simply a small sop which cannot compensate in any way for the two-three billion dollars which the Arab states granted annually to Egypt in solidarity with the struggle against the Israeli aggressor, and which Cairo now risks to lose as a result of the boycott.

The talk of a massive influx of private American investments is totally without a foundation. As was also the case in the years of flourishing of the open doors policy, of key significance at present will be, in the opinion of the New York TIMES, small projects to be speedily and sizeably repaid.

Also highly illusory are the ambitious plans of the Egyptian authorities to get monetary-financial injections from the other developed capitalist states. As a result of the political and economic sanctions of the Arab countries towards the As-Sadat regime, Japan shall take a cautious stand on matters concerning such aid, points out the Tokyo YOMIURI. There is every evidence that Paris, Bonn, and the capitals of other Western states are not zealous to compensate for the losses of the separate deal.

This makes it clear that the optimistic verbiage of the Egyptian top crust as regards the "salutary effect" of the separate deal is nothing more than a cover behind which Cairo's "peacemakers" are trying to hide from retribution for the betrayal of the interests of the Egyptians and the other Arab peoples.

UNITY SEEN AS KEY TO SUCCESS IN ARAB STRUGGLE

LD230809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Yu. Zaytsev under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Unity--the Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty elborated and concluded with Washington's direct participation is resolutely rejected by all who are committed, not in words but in deeds, to the establishment of genuine peace and stability in the Near East. As is known, the Baghdad conference of Arab countries' foreign and economic ministers reached agreement on the adoption of political and economic sanctions against the As-Sadat regime. This agreement is currently being implemented.

Cairo's isolation in the Near East is growing. Even the United States' allies in the North Atlantic bloc are expressing doubts about the prospects of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. They are in no hurry to respond to the American administration's appeal to "shore up" this deal with their financial and economic assistance. The American-Israeli-style edifice of "peace" is also being erected on a shaky foundation. [paragraph continues]

The safeguarding of American imperialism's strategic military and economic interests and satisfaction of Israel's annexationist ambitions--this is what forms the basis of the separate deal.

Moreover, the interests, rights and will of the Arab peoples, above all the Palestinians, are not taken into account. In fact they are scorned and violated in every way. The Egyptian people's rights and interests are no exception.

Against the background of the general negative attitude in the world toward the Egyptian-Israeli treaty one is particultarly struck by U.S. official representatives' attempts to demonstrate the "practical effectiveness of the Camp David scheme for a Near East settlement." Following the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, they maintain, there emerged "real signs of the constructive nature" of the Camp David approach. Apart from assurances about Washington's commitments to Israel being unshakable, their speeches contain such expressions as the United States' "humane" pledges to the "homeless Palestinians" and the "unsolved nature of the problem of Jerusalem."

What lies behind these pronouncements? Any attempt to throw a "lifebelt" to the Egyptian president who is in a very awkward position? This cannot be ruled out. But the main aim is to foster illusions about U.S. intentions in the Near East and thus try to detach some of the Arabs from active opposition to Camp David. "Divide and conquer"--this is the principle which guides Washington.

Divide and conquer.... The Near East version of this proven colonialist and imperialist tactic has assumed the form of American "step-by-step" diplomacy designed to move away from an all-embracing political settlement in the region and be instrumental in isolating and disuniting the Arab states.

A step--and the military situation unfavorable to Israel which arose after October 1973 is liquidated. A step--and Egypt, the biggest Arab country, is prized out of the all-Arab cartridge clip and As-Sadat is transformed into an obedient pawn in American-Israeli hands.

Step--and the Israeli premier announces for all to hear that Israel will never pull back its forces beyond the borders which existed before the 1967 June war and will not return the eastern part of Jerusalem, which, it says, will be "Israel's eternal capital," and will never, under any circumstances, allow a Palestinian state to be set up on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The guarantee of the successes of the Arab peoples' struggle for their legitimate rights and interests lies above all in their unity. Anything that prejudices this unity plays into the hands of imperialist forces. Therefore, as the Soviet side stressed during the recent Moscow talks with Algerian Foreign Minister M.S. Benyahia, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Politburo, it is necessary to pay tribute to the Arab countries which have managed to unite on a common platform of renunciation of the separate capitulationist treaty and resolute opposition to it.

The fulfillment of the decisions adopted in Baghdad now acquires great importance for the Arab countries.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON COST TO U.S. OF ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY

LD211332 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] As the public and the media in the United States discuss the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel many people describe it as the most expensive peace treaty in living memory.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is now considering a government bill allocating close to 5 billion dollars for additional military aid to Israel and Egypt in line with the agreement. Our observer Sergey Losev has this to say on the subject:

When the treaty was being signed in Washington As-Sadat, Begin and also President Carter promised that it will pave the way for beating swords in ploughshares, but as one watches the practical moves of the parties concerned one realizes that neither side believes that this is really going to happen. We all know that the separate agreement, which simply ignores the underlying problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict, just cannot restore Middle East peace. The most tangible proof of that is the fact that the parties concerned are getting ready for yet another military clash.

Defense Secretary Brown has told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that a sum of 2.2 billion dollars will be spent on advanced U.S. arms for Israel. He also conveyed to the committee a secret list of these weapons. And the United States will pay another 800 million dollars to Israel for building two air force bases at (?Negev). Egypt will get 1.5 billion dollars for buying U.S. arms and military equipment, and will also get 300 million dollars in economic aid.

Reports in the press indicate that many Americans are aware of a grave threat to peace presented by the Middle East situation. One NEWSWEEK reader wrote that though President Carter may get the Nobel Peace Prize many people feel that the treaty is just a prelude to another war. Another witty NEWSWEEK reader suggests calling the agreement between Israel and Egypt an armed treaty instead of peace treaty. People in the United States are concerned over the fact that besides having to supply large military aid the United States has also assumed heavy commitments on financial support of both Tel Aviv and Cairo.

In its attempts to justify economic aid to Egypt the administration keeps telling the public that this will put Egypt's economic development on a solid basis. One should recall, however, that over the past few years Egypt's been getting 1 billion dollars annually from its Arab neighbors. This is more than the sum offered it by the United States, and it's also a fact that instead of strengthening Egypt's economy this aid has only made things worse. This was because a lion's share of this aid was pocketed by different Egyptian officials.

At the recent conference in Baghdad all Arab countries, including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided to stop all aid to Egypt. The governments of oil exporting countries have ordered their oil companies to stop pumping oil through the Sumed pipline, which is owned by Egypt and which runs from (Ayn Sukhnah) on the Red Sea to Alexandria. Iraq and Saudi Arabia have placed an embargo on their tankers using the Suez Canal, which will further reduce Egypt's foreign exchange earnings.

These losses will have to be repaid by no other country than the United States. The Common Market countries now say they don't want to take the risk of making new capital investments in Egypt because there's really no telling about the future of the As-Sadat regime. Faced with doubts and apprehensions of the American public over the separate deal, the administration now says it had no choice because there was no hope of producing a comprehensive settlement. This is what Zbigniew Brzezinski had to say, for example, in an interview for the UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. But such excuses have really little in common with reality, putting it mildly.

The Soviet-American statement on the Middle East issued on 1st October 1977 outlined realistic alternative to the separate deal. This alternative consists in negotiating a comprehensive political settlement on a just basis.

When the statement appeared there were real chances for resuming the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, which was favored by most Arab countries and by the Palestine Liberation Organization. We had a real chance of building a solid edifice of peace, but later on Washington went back on its stand outlined in the join statement and chose to push As-Sadat into signing a separate agreement with Israel. In an interview for the Beirut weekly AL-HAWADITH, the king of Jordan pointed out that by objecting to the Geneva conference the American administration went back on its own election promises, which were later reflected in the Soviet-American statement. King Husayn said there was a sharp change of American policy on this issue and the Carter Administration ceased its attempts to achieve a Middle East settlement on the basis of a just and durable peace.

The policy of forcing a separate deal between Israel and Egypt, and the price which the United States had to pay for it, proves that one just cannot get away with violating international accords. Having abandoned international efforts to call the Geneva conference the United States has undermined its own interests in the Middle East, including its oil interests.

AMERICANS PAY FOR CONSEQUENCES OF MIDEAST POLICY

LD201058 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Organization of the Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries, or OAPEC, recently held an emergency conference in Kuwait. This organization, set up in 1968, consists of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Syria, Algeria, Libya, Egypt and Iraq. The conference terminated Egypt's membership of OAPEC. Our news analyst Sergey Losev discusses the implications of this decision for other countries, including the United States:

Even before the OAPEC conference began, he writes, there was not a reason to doubt that Egypt would be excluded from the Organization of the Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries. May I remind you that the decisions made at the Baghdad conference of the foreign and economic ministers of Arab countries referring to the political and economic sanctions against the As-Sadat regime said that since Egypt must now supply Israel with oil under its treaty with that country, the Arab nations must refrain from oil deliveries to Egypt. The Arab oil-producing countries have already fully terminated pumping oil along the 'Ayn Sukhnah pipeline from the Red Sea coast to Alexandria, a pipeline passing through Egyptian territory.

According to news reports by news agencies, Iraq and Saudi Arabia have also banned tankers carrying oil extracted in these two countries from passing through the Suez Canal in order to reduce Egypt's hard currency earnings. The French news agency reports that Iraq has simultaneously stopped oil deliveries to Sudan because Sudanese President Numayri has failed to denounce the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty.

The Iraqi Government has asked other oil-producing Arab countries to take similar steps against Sudan.

It is only natural to pose the question as to how this new situation will affect oil deliveries to the United States? It is a fact that the Baghdad conference rejected a proposal about fully stopping supplies of Arab oil to the United States. However, the Baghdad resolution to this effect described the American position as hostile to the Arabs. It points out directly that the separate deal was signed as a result of pressure by the United States. Following that, says the resolution, Egypt left the Arab ranks and preferred to follow a policy of collusion with the United States.

The Arab countries' leaders naturally noticed the fact that the United States has guaranteed oil supplies to Israel. It is reported that during his current tour of the Scandinavian countries, United States Vice President Mondale will try to get Norway's support for oil deliveries to Israel.

What will be the effect of this Washington line on the development of the energy crisis in the United States itself? For America largely depends on oil imports from the Middle East. Even if the current energy program of President Carter is carried out, American oil imports will be reduced by only 1 million barrels a day, from 9 to 8 million. As American experts predict, a large part of imported oil will still be coming from the Middle East.

Meanwhile, it was largely due to the American role in getting the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded that the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries--OPEC--announced a quick decision to raise the price of crude oil by 9 percent. Moreover, OPEC allowed its member nations, at their own discretion, to introduce additional price increases on their oil of up to 27 percent. Saudi Arabia, for example, has already raised the prices of light oil which it exports to a level the Saudi Arabian Government originally planned for 1 October this year. As a result, the United States will have to pay $50 billion, as against $43 billion last year, for its oil imports.

The position of the world oil market is unlikely to improve within the next few months. On the contrary, it may be expected to worsen. Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Ahmad Yamani, has confirmed his country has stopped additional extraction of 1 million barrels of crude oil a day, which it was supplying to the market during the first 3 months of this year, in order to compensate for the reduced exports of oil from Iran. In January (?to) March, oil output in Saudi Arabia averaged 9.5 million barrels a day. It will now be reduced to 8.5 million. At the same time, Iran has announced it does not intend to restore the former prerevolutionary level of oil output which approximated 5 million barrels of crude oil a day. These are only some of the reports from the Middle East concerning oil deliveries to the world market, including the United States.

It is hardly a simple coincidence that oil output is to be reduced and oil prices are rising immediately following the separate deal signed in Washington. The consequences of the reactions by the oil-producing countries in the Middle East to this deal are becoming tangible for the United States to an increasing extent. The cut-and-dried figures about a drop in oil output are becoming a reality. Unfortunately, when an American drives up to a gas station to fill up his car or finds himself in a poorly heated room, some people probably do not realize that they are thus paying for the consequences of the American policy in the Middle East.

BEIJING BETRAYS PALESTINIAN CAUSE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD TREATY

LD202150 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY reported on 18 April that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received a messsage from Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Guofeng. Our observer Viktor Vasilyev writes:

The message was full of expressions of sympathy for the Palestinian people and of claims about the endeavors to strengthen Chinese-Palestinian friendship. However, facts show that Beijing has been hiding behind its resounding words a true betrayal of the Palestinian people's interests.

What are these facts? Let us take the main topic which concerns the Arabs today, Beijing's attitude toward the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Irsaeli deal. Since it was first launched by President as-Sadat, the detested peaceful initiative was appreciated and supported by the Beijing leadership. This leadership adopted a policy aimed at expanding relations with the As-Sadat regime.

Last November Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ulanhu visited Cairo. Speaker of the People's Assembly Sufi 'Abu Talib welcomed him and afterward he told him quite frankly: We highly appreciate China's support for the Camp David agreement. Proceeding from this position, the Beijing leadership supported the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. This had taken place at a time when the Palestinian people's struggle against the separate agreement, which grossly violated their national rights, was the main task. At the same time, Maoist China has persistently been expanding its relations with the Zionists. Beijing's propaganda used to try to maintain complete silence about the regular contacts with Israel. However, it is not possible to do so today.

In the middle of April, an Israeli trade delegation visited China for talks on expanding contacts between the two countries. The Israeli foreign minister will visit Beijing in a few days. Observers do not rule out the possibility of an agreement being reached during the visit on establishing diplomatic relations between Israel and China. In any event, on 30 March Moshe Dayan said publicly that he hopes such relations can be established quickly. He added: This hope relies on China's friendship with the United States and Egypt and on the basis that China welcomed the Egyptian-Israel peace agreement.

Beijing's cooperation with the Zionists, which is directed at the Palestinian people, is a long story. Evidence of this is seen in the documents which were discovered in the former building of Israel's mission in Tehran. These documents revealed that the Israeli intelligence service Mosad used to hold permanent contacts with the Chinese intelligence which gave the Zionists the necessary information on the Iranian opposition's cooperation with the Palestinians. In this connection, the Chinese agents, at Israel's request, took upon themselves the task of destroying this cooperation even to the extent of assassinating the leaders of the opposition and the PLO after being allowed to use all available means.

The Iranian revolution destroyed these base plans of the Chinese intelligence. Beijing's betrayal of the just cause of the Palestinians reached its climax when Beijing covertly decided to break off all cooperation with the Palestinian resistance movement. AFP, which reported this on 4 April, noted that Palestinian criticism of the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam became the formal pretext for this step. The magazine SAWT-FALASTIN in its latest issue mentioned that aggression against Vietnam was the logical continuation of the reactionary line followed by the Chinese leadership. The magazine added: This line is based on hostility to the forces of freedom and progress and that the Palestinian revolution is that force in particular.

INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST JORDAN INCREASES

LD222246 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Anti-Jordan campaigns have intensified in the United States. They are trying to intimidate this Arab country and King Husayn in particular through various sanctions.

It is worth mentioning that the United States refused to particapate in Jordanian development by providing financial aid. What have King Husayn and Jordan done to incur U.S. displeasure? The Washington POST believes that Jordan has sinned against the United States by categorically refusing to join the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. What made Washington even more angry was the fact that Jordan had been working toward restoring normal relations with the Palestinian resistance movement. In this connection, U.S. progaganda is frightening King Husayn by saying that he is helping the creation of an independent Palestinian state which in the future may devour Jordan. This is what Washington POST is alleging. One tends to have the impression that Washington spares no effort to try and push Jordan onto the road of refusing to implement the Baghdad conference resolutions which seek to remove the consequences of the Israeli aggression and oppose the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian leadership. This U.S. attitude toward Jordan is a basic part of its policy, which is aimed at dividing the Arab countries so that it can subjugate Arab countries one by one and dominate them.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ISRAELI IRRITATION AT KHALIL COMMENTS

ID200959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from R. Tuchnin in "The Day Worldwide" feature: "Partners' Squabble"]

[Text] The parties to the separate deal did not have time to noisily celebrate the signing of the "peace" treaty before Cairo and Tel Aviv quarrelled.

According to AFP, Egyptian Foreign Minister M. Khalil declared in parliament that if Syria decided to liberate the Golan Heights, that measure would be defensive. According to the agency, he also noted that the Arabs must "resort to the oil weapon in order to regain the occupied territories." It is not impossible that Khalil is attempting by this maneuver to sugar the pill somewhat in the face of the broad protests in the Arab world caused by the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

But his words immediately evoked an extremely irritated reaction in Israel: A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that such remarks "run counter to the spirit and the letter of treaty which has been concluded" while political circles in Tel Aviv have already begun to say that in order to warn Egypt assistance should be sought from the United States which must put it in its place.

It must plainly be said that this is not an enviable beginning for the partners in the anti-Arab pact.

TALEQANI NOTES PROBLEMS IN IRAN REVOLUTION

ID212100 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpt] London, April 21, TASS--Ayatollah Taleqani stated a necessity to grant the Iranian communists the right to freely engage in political activities in the country. Touching upon a solution to the nationalities question, this prominent religious-political figure again emphasized that all the nationalities living in Iran must be guaranteed wide possibilities to determine their future. The Iranian revolution, said Taleqani, speaking in the city of Qom, is not yet over, since the problems of unemployment and certain economic difficulties, which are being artificially brought about by our enemies, remain unsolved.

Sanguinary clashes between representatives of various religious-political groupings were again resumed in Iranian Kordistan. The clashes were sparked off by the shooting by unidentified persons at the participants in a meeting organized by the supporters of the Kordistan Democratic Party of Iran in Nagadeh on the occasion of the opening of the party's branch in that town. According to a report of Tehran radio, five people were killed and 15 injured as a result of the clashes.

In Tehran itself, as the newspaper KAYHAN reports, four people were killed as a result of an armed clash between members of two "Islamic revolutionary committees". The clash took place when members of one committee decided to effect a "purge" among members of the other committee on an instruction of the central city committee.

In the city of Abadan, a group of toughs yesterday attacked unemployed workers who gathered outside municipality. Then the toughs captured the building of the local organization of fedayeen who took an active part in the overthrow of the shah's regime. Several people were injured.

Meanwhile the attorney of Tehran issued an instruction to confiscate all the banking accounts of the members of the shah's Parliament dissolved in February.

Iranian radio reported the execution in Khorramshahr of a major of the shah's army, who was guilty of reprisals against demonstrators. In all, 148 henchmen of the shah's regime have been executed in Iran since the February revolution.

USSR COOPERATION WITH IRAN'S NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

LD222345 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Vladimir Ivaninko commentary]

[Text] When the subject of economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran arises, there are several firsts: For example, Iran's first cast iron was turned out at the Isfahan steel mill, which was built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. The first coal industry in the history of Iran was created with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The first metallurgist's city in Iran, called Fulad Shahr, was built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

There is another first in the field of the natural gas industry: With the help of the Soviet Union, Iran's natural gas, which is obtained when oil is produced, became an export product. Before the signing of the contract between Iran and the Soviet Union on 13 January 1966 for the purchase of this type of Iranian gas by the Soviet Union, this valuable form of energy and chemical raw material was burned off in flares and was wasted. The Western imperialist monopolies were responsible for this crime and treason toward the Iranian people, for decades they exploited the richest resources which the soil of Iran contained with terrible waste. In taking Iran's oil, which is among the cheapest in the world, the foreign monopolies would not use even a minute part of their vast profits on small-scale investments to build gathering plants and (?pipelines), or to exploit the natural gas which came with the oil from the wells. The gas is dissolved in the oil, and when it is extracted about 140 cubic meters of gas separates from 1 ton of oil. The amount of oil extracted by the foreign monopolies in Iran gradually increased, and thus more of the country's natural gas was burned off without the slightest benefit to the economy of the country, and the gas was wasted.

It has been calculated that from 1913 to the end of [date indistinct] more than 350 million cubic meters of gas was burned away in Iran, and by this Iran's economy suffered losses of millions of dollars. If Iran had not had the Soviet Union as its northern neighbor--to build the northern section of the Iranian gas trunk pipeline, which is 487 kilometers long, or to cooperate with Iran on the Tehran gas pipelaying project--who knows how long the very precious raw material would have continued to burn and go to waste?

It is now the ninth year since the Iran gas trunk line has been delivering your country's natural gas to the Soviet Union, and during this time over 68 million cubic meters of gas has reached the Soviet Union, all of its used in the Caucasian republics. Contrary to reports in the bourgeois press, it was not sold to any other country.

According to the conditions of the contract between the Soviet Union and Iran, credits advanced by the Soviet Union to Iran on easy terms and the expenditures of Soviet organizations on long-term cooperation related to the economic and technical development of its neighbor are met and repaid by the delivery of Iranian natural gas.

In discussion of specific national economic units and projects, it must be noted that the Soviet Union has cooperated with Iran in the implementation of 147 projects and [words indistinct] separate works, of which up to now 88 have been built and are in operation.

The first section of the Esfahan steel mill, based on coal and the required raw material, which is one of the largest industrial concerns in Iran; the Arak machine tools plans; and numerous other organizations are some of the economic projects.

Presently the delivery of natural gas to the Soviet Union pays for the services of the Soviet organizations in the construction of one of the biggest power stations in Iran near the city of Ahvaz; for eight silos and wheat storage centers; for the expansion of the Esfahan steel mill, including an increase in the coal base plus the required raw material to achieve production of 2 million tons of steel; and for the cost of the services of Soviet organizations in building other economic units.

On the subject of Iran's natural gas, it must be noted in particular that cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union is useful and fruitful for both countries. For example, with the gas trunkline, Iran has been able to meet its increasing internal consumption of this fuel. Also, natural gas is supplied to a number of industrial organizations, including the big industrial complex near Qazvin and to the industrial area in Esfahan. The number of houses using natural gas is increasing and in the towns and villages natural gas is increasingly replacing the use of gas cylinders in [words indistinct].

Economic cooperation projects between the Soviet Union and Iran, the building cost of which is repaid by the delivery of Iran's gas, play an important role in bringing about conditions of economic strength. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the Iranian gas trunkline cannot yet carry all of the gas which comes from oil production, and a large quantity of the gas dissolved in the oil is burned off and wasted.

According to the statistics of the national gas company of Iran, during the period from 1970 to 1978 as much as 68 million cubic meters of natural gas was delivered from Iran to the Soviet Union, and in addition to this 220 million cubic meters was burned off.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RHODESIAN 'ELECTIONS' END, REPRESSION CONTINUES

LD212223 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 21, TASS--The "general elections" which are designed to legalise the dominance of the racist minority and Western monopolies, ended in Rhodesia today. Addressing a large group of "independent" Western observers at a press conference on Friday, the racists' leader Smith directly stated that he firmly counts on recognition of a regime, which he is creating, by the USA, Britain and other Western countries, and on a lifting of international economic sanctions.

As stated by the organizers of the "elections", about 70 per cent of the population took part in them, according to preliminary estimates. At the same time the authorities reported that yesterday alone 24 Africans were killed in the country. It is by such methods that 100,000 soldiers, policemen and reservists, called up for this period, were pressing for Africans "high turnout" in this electoral farce. According to foreign journalists, in a number of rural areas, residents were herded like cattle into trucks and driven to polling stations. Often drunken, armed supporter of African candidates for a future "government", beat up those who refused to poll by clubs, and engaged in robberies and violence. The newspaper TIMES OF ZAMBIA describes that political spectacle as the beginning of a new sanguinary era in the history of southern Africa. A group of African students who staged a protest demonstration in the centre of Salisbury stated that such an "internal settlement" will result in an increase in racial discrimination and economic inequality.

Since the Patriotic Front--the recognized and authoritative representative of the people of Zimbabwe--boycotts the election, the elections cannot be regarded as a manifestation of the will of the African population and cannot solve the country's cardinal problem, emphasized Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, who is in Abidjan.

Western Role Assailed

LD220022 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] The OAU has issued a statement describing the Rhodesian elections as an insult to all honest people. The OAU has called on the entire world not to recognize these arrangements devised by the Rhodesian Boers. Now let's hear what news commentator Vladimir Petrov has to say:

The so-called elections in Rhodesia are being held in a country under martial law; and the Boers have increased spilling the blood of the indigenous people of Zimbabwe. The administration of the Rhodesian bandits has come out in the open to say that over 70,000 whites--every white person older than a child--have been given guns to compel the people of Zimbabwe at gun point to vote for certain black puppets. The authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe, the Patriotic Front, is not participating in this suicidal election. Sons of the soil of Zimbabwe: Who is so stupid as to be deceived by the Boers into believing that their election is genuine? The election is designed to give the black people sovereign power, yet the Boers still retain all power. On their part, the Western countries are spreading false information, creating the impression that the Rhodesian election is genuine.

America, Britain and other Western countries are hypocrites and double-dealers. They pretend to be defenders of people's rights. If this is true, then why do they support and prop up the administration of the Boers in Rhodesia--an oppressive and racist regime? Despite the opposition by African states and the entire world to this election, these Western countries have insisted on sending their representatives to observe the election. Everyone knows that the unsettled state of affairs in Rhodesia does not create the right climate for free and fair elections. It won't be long before the Boers also realize this fact.

For a long time now in Zimbabwe, a serious war has been raging between the indigenous people and the Boer settlers. Now that the countries of the Western world realize that the indigenous people are about to defeat the Boers, they are trying in various ways to save the Boers. The Boers are seen as the policemen for the West, and are safeguarding its interests and carrying out its designs to rob the wealth of the people of Zimbabwe and transport this overseas to feed the families of the usurpers. It is for this reason that the Western countries are engaged in various diversionary tactics to help the Boers perpetuate their administration over the indigenous people and continue to enslave them.

The OAU has accurately described this election of the Boers as an insult to the world. The OAU will not recognize this election and will have no dealings with any administration set up after the so-called election designed by the Boers and their black puppets.

USSR, ETHIOPIA CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

LD202108 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 20, TASS--The 36th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Ethiopia falls due on April 21st. The peoples of the two countries have always been linked by traditional bonds of friendship, which found vivid expression in the principled stand of the Soviet Union during the years of the Ethiopian people's struggle against Italian fascism.

The Soviet Union always sided consistently with Ethiopia in the efforts to strengthen her national independence, develop her economy, education and culture.

After the national-democratic revolution of 1974 and Ethiopia's proclamation of the course to build a socialist society, a new stage in the development of the relations between the two countries was ushered in, characterized by community of goals in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of oppression.

During the decisive period of the Ethiopian revolution, when the country was beating off an external aggression, the Soviet Union again backed the working people of Ethiopia resolutely in their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. The assistance of the Soviet Union, it was repeatedly stressed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, will always remain fresh in the memory of the Ethiopian people as an example of genuine internationalism, indestructible friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, signed in Moscow last November by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, was a natural result of the development of fruitful bilateral relations.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETING TO CUBAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

LD221740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association. It reads:

Dear comrades and friends: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, accept my friendly greetings and wishes for success in your great and useful activity, which serves to bring our peoples closer together and to strengthen the fraternal sentiments between us. We Soviet people greet with satisfaction and joy each new achievement by Cuban working people in the construction of a socialist society; in the development of the economy, culture, science and education; in the consolidation of the authority and international position of the republic. We hold the work of your association in high regard as an active helper of the Cuban Communist Party, in the cause of strengthening and developing Cuban-Soviet friendship, and in disseminating the idea of solidarity and people's fighting against the forces of imperialism and of the old world.

The sowing of truly comradely relations--relations of genuine equality, mutual assistance and all-round cooperation which have been established and are continuing to develop between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba--is indeed another service to your credit, a weighty part of the everyday labor of your association. In congratulating the association on its jubilee anniversary, I can say with complete conviction that among the multimillion-strong Soviet people, in every Soviet family, there live and grow stronger feelings of warm affection toward their Cuban brothers and sisters and of solidarity with the island of freedom. Proletarian internationalism in action--such is the character of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba and among the fraternal peoples of the socialist community. May Soviet-Cuban friendship, cooperation and solidarity strengthen in the name of peace, progress and socialism and for the prosperity of our peoples.

LATIN PARLIAMENT SCORES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC INJUSTICES

LD201406 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bogota, April 20, TASS--The first assembly of the Latin American Parliament, with the participation of representatives of the highest legislative bodies of Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and other countries of the continent as well as guests from a number of European states, has closed here. In the course of three days, wrathful speeches were made in the National Congress building of Colombia, where the sessions of the Latin American Parliament were held. The speakers exposed those who are trying to force their will on the peoples of the continent under the guise of aid. We can no longer tolerate exploitation and injustice, political and economic repressions, interference in our internal affairs, said Victor Manzanilla, president of the Latin American Parliament, who directed his statement to the United States. The speakers strongly condemned the Chilean junta and other dictatoral regimes in that region. Peace and democracy, former Chilean Senator Aniseto Rodriguez stressed, are incompatible with the conditions of poverty and dependence characteristic of the life of most Latin American peoples. Donaldo Castillo, a representative of Nicaragua in exile, exposed the situation in Nicaragua and the aid given by the United States to dictator Somoza. The Latin American Parliament adopted a declaration condemning the military dictatorships of Uruguay, Chile and Nicaragua, saying that support for the despotic regimes is a source of political instability in the continent.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES AFGHAN TREATY

Brezhnev Speaks

LD201346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Under the chairmanship of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of the 10th convocation was held in the Kremlin today.

Opening the session, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly congratulated the members of the Presidium on their election to the USSR Supreme Soviet's permanently functioning organ and expressed the confidence that each Presidium member will spare no effort or energy to justify the trust of the party and Supreme Soviet.

Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the name of the Presidium members, cordially congratulated Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his re-election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium, noted Comrade Brezhnev, has had new deputies added to it. At the same time, there are many comrades in it who have worked there before, and this permits us to insure continuity in the work. It permits us, by knowledge of the matter and relying on our collective experience, to solve the important questions for the state which are facing us.

I have already had occasion to say with the adoption of the USSR Constitution that new prospects have opened up in all our work. The further development of socialist democracy is an important direction of principle in the development of Soviet society. What is the main task in its development at the present stage? I think it lies in the fact that our democracy's efficiency should be at the center of attention, just as in the economy. It is precisely this which is a necessary prerequisite for an organic combination in practice of the interests of society and the individual.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed that every step which we succeed in taking forward and upward in developing the productive forces and culture should be accompanied by a completion and alteration of our Soviet system.

The session defined the directions of the work of every organ of Soviet power, and primarily of the USSR Supreme Soviet itself and its Presidium. I would also like to stress that the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and now the regulation of the Supreme Soviet on the new provisions for standing commissions, the law on the status of the people's deputies, creates a good legal basis for our work. And one of the main tasks, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is to insure that the norms of our laws function fully, and yield the maximum return.

The Presidium session examined the issue of ratifying the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], signed in Moscow on 5 December 1978. In the name of the USSR Council of Ministers, which was submitting the treaty for ratification, a report was made by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Speeches by Gromyko, Others

ID201652 Moscow TASS in Eglish 1410 GMT 20 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--A meeting of the Presidium of the tenth Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presided over by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, considered today the question of ratifying the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed in Moscow on December 5th, 1978.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which submitted the treaty for ratification, a report was delivered by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. He noted that the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed for the Soviet side by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and for the Afghan side by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was of a historic significance both for the all-round expansion and deepening of Soviet-Afghan relations and for strengthening peace in the Asian Continent, which means throughout the world, too.

On April 27th, 1978, a genuine people'e revolution was carried out in Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, as a result of which the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed. The first steps of the Afghan people along the road of their option bear out revolutionary determination to put an end forever to social injustice, economic and cultural backwardness, to build up a really independent Afghanistan, whose people would be free from exploitation and social oppression.

The Soviet people are following with appreciation the initial steps of the Afghan revolution and whole-heartedly wish the People's Democratic Party, the government and people of Afghanistan success in carrying out democratic reforms in the interests of the Afghan people and for their good.

After the April revolution the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, in conformity with our Leninist foreign policy, declared its resolute support to the efforts of the Afghan people to build a new life.

Andrey Gromyko further characterised the contents of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, expounded on its basic principles, stressed that the treaty was concluded in full accordance with the interests of the peoples of our two countries with the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Speaking on behalf of the foreign affairs commissions of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, said that the discussion of the treaty by the Supreme Soviet commissions confirmed that it was a document of great political importance. It fully meets the basic, long-term interests of the peoples of both countries, serves the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

As noted in their speeches by members of the commissions, the treaty constitutes an important contribution to the practical implementation of the programme of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, advanced by the 25th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In conformity with Article 8 of the treaty, the sides commit themselves to promote the development of cooperation among the Asian countries, establishment of relations of peace and goodneighbourhood among them, creation of an effective system of security in Asia.

This provision of the treaty has become of particular importance lately, since the Beijing leaders launched an aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam, are rendering direct support to anti-government elements in Afghanistan and outside it.

The recent ratification of the treaty by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan shows that it has received ardent support and approval of the broad masses of the Afghan people. The new Soviet-Afghan treaty was acclaimed by the progressive public of Asia and all the world.

On behalf of the foreign affairs commissions Boris Ponomarev tabled a proposal to ratify the treaty.

Sharaf R. Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, spoke with approval about the treaty. He stressed that the treaty laid a solid and lasting foundation for our relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It covers practically all the aspects of extensive and multifarious cooperation in different spheres, extending from politics to culture and sports. It outlines the main, principal directions in which our relations with that country will develop, including cooperation in the international arena. The Soviet-Afghan treaty will promote the spreading of the process of detente in the Asian Continent. At the same time it will be a serious obstacle to Beijing's hegemonistic policy in Asia and throughout the world.

Profound satisfaction with the conclusion of the treaty was expressed by Midhat Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirian regional committee of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In developing and strengthening cooperation with the Republic of Afghanistan, he stressed, the USSR proceeds from its internationalist duty and steadfast course of strengthening friendly relations with it. Afghanistan is our neighbour with whom we have an almost 2,400-kilometre-long border of peace and tranquility. The conclusion of the treaty is a patent expression of the common resolution of the USSR and the DRA to maintain, strengthen and develop the political and legal foundation of their mutual relations.

All Soviet people, including the working people of Soviet Tadzhikistan, which borders on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have received with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, it was stated by Makhmadula Kholov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic. The Afghan people, who are getting ready these days to celebrate the first anniversary of the April revolution, he said further, has something to enter on its credit side.

This includes, primarily, the consolidation of the socio-political gains of the working people, the democratic land reform which has spread throughout the country, elimination of the foundations of feudalism and oppression, emancipation of women, struggling against illiteracy, awakening of broad popular massive political life. Makhmadula Kholov seconded the proposal to ratify the treaty.

Leonid Brezhnev, who made a statement in this connection, said: The discussion of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which took place today, characterizes sufficiently fully, and I would say comprehensively, the meaning and significance of this very important political document.

Observed in this treaty clearly, first and foremost, is the consistent line of the Soviet foreign policy which takes its beginning from the founder of our state Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It can be said that the treaty constitutes a concrete development in the present conditions of the good principles laid down personally by Vladimir Ilich for the development of Soviet-Afghan relations.

In this connection we recall with deep feeling the first message "to the independent Afghan people heroically upholding their freedom from foreign enslavers" that was sent by him sixty years ago from Russia that was enveloped in the flames of the civil war.

The seeds of trust and goodneighbourhood in relations between the two countries have now yielded good fruit. Russia will always remain Afghanistan's first friend, Lenin said in his address to the Afghan people. The conclusion of the present treaty is yet another confirmation of this. At the same time the treaty, that we are ratifying today, signifies a qualitatively new stage in Soviet-Afghan relations. The victory of the popular revolution, that put an end to the feudal regime last year, and the establishment of a people's democratic power in Afghanistan opened up new horizons in these relations.

The very same thousands of kilometres separate Moscow from Kabul today, just as in the past, but during the past year the peoples of our countries, as it were, have moved closer to each other.

The Soviet people are giving the friendly people of Afghanistan internationalist aid and support. We hold close to heart and understand the aims of the Afghan revolution, the socio-economic transformations that are being carried out in the interests of the toiling masses. It is not an easy thing to attain these tasks. We know from our own experience that this requires overcoming the resistance of internal and external enemies, persistence, perseverance and cohesion. But we are firmly convinced that the new Democratic Afghanistan will emerge from all these trials with flying colors.

Our treaty strengthens Soviet-Afghan relations and is not directed against any other country, does not infringe anybody's legitimate interests. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that it shows understanding for the striving of Afghanistan's new leadership to pursue a policy of non-alignment, to develop cooperation with all states.

We are convinced that the treaty will facilitate the creation of such an international climate that will enable the people of Afghanistan to firmly advance along the road of creativity and progress, in conditions of peace and security. And the maintenance of such an atmosphere accords with the interests of all states, of all peoples of that area of the world, accords with the tasks of consolidating international detente as a whole.

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev moved to ratify the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and put to the vote the draft decree on the ratification of the treaty.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously ratified the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Leonid Brezhnev then signed the decree on the ratification of the treaty and the ratification instruments.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 20 April, also reporting on the session, adds at this point: "The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then examined and approved the plan of basic undertakings mapped out for implementation in the USSR Supreme Soviet between April and December 1979. The question of the work schedule of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers was also reviewed at the session. The Presidium recommended that the standing commissions, while preparing and reviewing issues envisaged in their work plans, should devote particular attention to implementing the demands of the USSR Constitution, to fulfilling the ordinances of the April 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum concerning the further improvement in all aspects of the directing, coordinating and controlling activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet."]

Soviet-Afghan Treaty Decree

LD201358 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

["Decree on the Ratification of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--Follows the text of the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the ratification of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decrees:

To ratify the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978 presented by the Council of Ministers of the USSR for ratification and approved by commissions for foreign affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. Brezhnev

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M. Georgadze

Moscow, Kremlin, April 20, 1979.

SUPREME SOVIET STANDING COMMISSIONS HOLD SESSIONS 18-20 APR

LD201556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first sessions of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers of the 10th convocation, which discussed the commissions' work schedule for 1979 and reviewed organizational questions, were held on 18-20 April. A consultative meeting of standing commission chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, which was addressed by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in order to coordinate the commissions' activities in preparing their plans in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The commissions have approved the list of the most important questions with which they intend to deal in the near future, paying special attention to implementing the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, contained in his speeches at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the further development of all aspects of activity of our country's supreme organ of power.

REPORT ON 17 APRIL SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD201429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 17 April under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium members responded with profound satisfaction to the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum and the points and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum. Confidence was expressed that the consistent fulfillment of the plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions will make it possible to take a big new step in improving the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and all soviets of people's deputies.

Summing up the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation, the Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out that in its work over the past 5 years the supreme organ of state power resolved very important questions in the life of the country, guided by the decisions of Communist Party congresses and the party's Central Committee. The approval of the new USSR Constitution was the chief event in the Supreme Soviet's work.

The session then discussed proposals on the agenda and order of work of the first USSR Supreme Soviet session, 10th convocation, and adopted corresponding resolutions.

It also examined the question of the draft regulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of making changes and additions to the statute on standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. The Presidium resolved to submit these draft laws for consideration to the first USSR Supreme Soviet session. The Presidium decrees adopted in the period between Supreme Soviet sessions are also submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium discussed a USSR Council of Ministers information report on progress in fulfilling the assignments given by the USSR Supreme Soviet when considering questions of the plan and budget for 1979. N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on this question.

It was pointed out at the session that it is becoming a good tradition, in accordance with the Constitution, to examine at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium questions connected with the fulfillment of USSR Supreme Soviet decisions and the laws it adopted, and with the realization of standing commissions' recommendations and deputies' proposals and observations. It was pointed out that the USSR Council of Ministers has done considerable work to realize the proposals and observations made at the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet and of executive and administrative organs in such a key sector as planning of economic and social development and the implementation of our plans, it was emphasized at the session, will make it possible to resolve urgent tasks of communist building still more confidently and consistently.

Other questions of state life were also considered at the Presidium session.

CPSU OFFICIALS ATTEND LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD201740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting was held today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 109th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the great revolutionary and thinker, the creator of the Communist Party, the founder of the world's first state of workers and peasants and the leader of the world proletariat. Those participating in the meeting greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Gorbachev. The Presidium also included Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party; Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee; Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; Chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom; veterans of Lenin's party; noted workers in industry and agriculture; eminent military leaders; pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR; scientists; representatives of the public and creative organizations; and foreign guests.

The festive meeting was opened by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report entitled: "The CPSU Bears High Lenin's Banner." The report was heard with attention and was frequently interrupted by applause.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HAILS CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

LD230947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "We Greet May Day"]

[Text] The fresh winds are already carrying a breath of the approaching May Day--the bright holiday of spring, labor and peace which symbolizes the renewal of nature and society. [paragraph continues]

It is the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism and is always held as a militant review of progressive forces under the vivifying banner of Marxism-Leninism. Our party and people are bearing aloft this victorious banner as they advance further and further along the path of communist building and consistently seek to strengthen the noble cause of peace.

The 1979 CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans published yesterday inspire Soviet people to new achievements in the name of the triumph of the beloved party's ideals. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and all nations and nationalities of our socialist homeland are rallied by the unity of their patritoic feelings, will and action. An ardent echo in the hearts of millions is evoked by the words addressed to everyone.

--Working people of the Soviet Union: Struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and seek to fully implement developed socialism's potential!

The role of socialist competition, which has gained nationwide scope, is evident with particular force now, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan and the 60th anniversary of the Leninist communist subbotniks. The party sees competition as not only a powerful lever for the accelerated solution of large-scale economic tasks, but also a most important means of educating the masses, involving them in the administration of the affairs of state and society and developing socialist democracy. The competition participants enthusiastically support the slogan--develop more widely the movement for a worthy greeting of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist and communist fashion.

The main task now is to mark the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan with new labor victories and creative achievements. And this primarily means insuring the successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan and steadily increasing labor productivity, effiency and quality at every work place. The focal problems which the party is placing at the center of public attention include the accelerated development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East and an increase in the construction pace of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. The comprehensive and dynamic upsurge of agriculture on the basis of mechanization and chemicalization, land reclamation and production specialization and concentration requires particular concern. In every collective it is necessary to strengthen labor discipline, cherish working time and make thrifty use of metal, raw materials and fuel and energy resources.

Addressing various detachments of the working people on the eve of the holiday, the CPSU Central Committee urges them to focus their efforts on resolving the fundamental tasks on which the success of the 5-year plan depends. For industrial working people these are the rapid startup and efficient utilization of production capacities and the introduction of new equipment, progressive techniques and leading experience. Construction workers' duty is to commission projects more rapidly and to work to good standards, economically and on a modern technical basis. The motherland expects from the rural working people who are greeting May Day in the spring fields a rich harvest and the further development of social livestock-raising--which will make it possible to provide the state with more grain and other produce. Our scientists whom the whole country is feting today--Soviet Science Day--must intensify research efficiency and strengthen science's link with production.

The party addressed warm May Day words to working people in all sectors of the national economy, to valiant Soviet soldiers, cultural figures, veterans and young people, glorious Soviet women and young pioneers and schoolchildren. Every Soviet person draws from these words new energy for patriotic deeds. It is the communists' honorable duty to be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to raise efficiency and work quality.

May Day is the holiday of the great world army of labor. Honorably fulfilling their international duty, our party and the Soviet people are doing everything possible to develop unswervingly the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers parties, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all fighters against imperialism and for peace, social and national liberation and mankind's bright future. May the mighty invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of our time--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

The world is changing increasingly obviously under the beneficial influence of these forces--something cogently confirmed by events nowadays. The heroic Vietnamese people are successfully waging the just struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence. Kampuchea has embarked on the path of democratic transformations. The Afghan people have won their freedom and are building a new society. An anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution has taken place in Iran. The Arab peoples are seeking to totally eliminate the consequences of the Israeli agression, are opposing the anti-Arab deals and are advocating the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy enjoys the broad support of progressive mankind. The program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress is being implemented step by step. On the threshold of May Day our party once again urges the peoples to intensify the struggle for the termination of the arms race, disarmament, the elimination of the threat of another world war, and the deepening of the relaxation of international tension.

Soviet people are greeting May Day 1979 with feelings of joy and pride, full of confidence in their strength and prepared for new achievements. And, repeated by millions of lips, the following words resound throughout our immense land:

--Forward to the victory of communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and under the leadership of the Communist Party!

BREZHNEV RECEIVES LENIN PRIZE FOR PUBLICATIONS

LD211616 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--A Lenin Prize has been awarded to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for his books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth", and "Virgin Lands", for his tireless struggle for peace.

The decision to this effect was taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR by the proposal of the Committee for Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR in Literature, Art and Architecture.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 20-22 APRIL

LD230544 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT On 20 April reports that the sowing of early grain crops has been completed in Zaporozhskaya Oblast on over 450,000 hectares despite bad weather. A yield of 27 quintals per hectare has been pledged.

The radio at 1530 GMT reports that the sowing of fine-fiber cotton has been completed in Uzbekistan where seeds have been planted on more than 122,000 hectares. This autumn, farmers expect to sell 320,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton to the state, 25,000 tons more than last year. The radio also notes that the mass sowing of corn has begun in Dagestanskaya ASSR where more than 20,000 hectares will be sown. Many of the farms are irrigated.

At 0700 GMT on 21 April the radio reports that the mass sowing of early grain crops has begun in Kurskaya Oblast where some 1 million hectares will be sown with these crops.

Radio Moscow at 0200 GMT on 22 April reports that the sowing of cotton has been completed in Maryyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya oblasts, where some 280,000 hectares have been sown with cotton. This year for the first time in Turkmenia more than 500,000 hectares have been allotted to this crop. Turkmenian farmers have pledged to sell 1.17 million tons of high quality cotton to the state this year. The radio adds that grain sowing is underway in Belgorodskaya Oblast where the first 100,000 hectares have been sown. In Odesskaya Oblast rice sowing has begun. It is planned to gather an average of 50 quintals per hectare there. The radio also reports that fieldwork has begun in Gorkovskaya Oblast despite the capricious weather. In Uzbekistan, the farms of the northern and southern rayons are reaping aflfalfa and grasses. This year the farms of Uzbekistan have decided to procure 6.3 million tons of green fodder for public livestock raising.

At 1400 GMT on 22 April the radio reports that the sowing of wheat has been completed in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast. This year the oblast has pledged to harvest 262,000 tons of grain crops, one-third more than the average amount in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

SOWING CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY IN 14 REPUBLICS

LD191555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Rural News" program presented by Semen Astakhov]

[Summary] "Sowing machines have appeared in fields of Latvia and Estonia. At present, 14 union republics have entered the sowing campaign. However, the new cold front has halted sowing in the Baltic region and in many regions of the RSFSR, Ukraine and Moldavia. Specialists believe that although this development will squeeze the sowing timetable even further, it will not affect the growth of crops. Moreover, the soil is now receiving an additional amount of moisture." It has been stressed time and time again that during the sowing period everyday services should be brought directly to the field--especially where machine operators are concerned. This aspect is excellently looked after in Gorodishche Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast. In an interview, an official of the rayon coop organization says that although much has been done in this respect throughout the rayon, trading organizations should bring to the field more cultural and industrial goods, foodstuffs and cooked meals.

COSMOS-1095 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 20 APRIL

LD201630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1095, was launched by the USSR today. On board is scientific equipment intended for continuing research into space.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution--90.3 minutes; apogee--404 km; perigee--209 km; inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees. The equipment is working normally.

RESTRUCTURING FUEL ENERGY BALANCE IN POWER INDUSTRY ADVANCES

LD201207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Thrice Hero of Socialist Labor Academician A. Aleksandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Power Industry Prospects"]

[Text] The power industry is essentially the basis of the economy, technology and people's life nowadays. It was not insignificant that Leonid Ilich said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum that it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the fuel and energy complex. At the beginning of our centry world energy consumption doubled approximately every 50 years; in the middle of the century it was doubling in 30 years and now it is doubling in 15-20 years. And in the most developed countries the electricity industry doubles approximately every 10 years.

What is the explanation for such swift growth? One would think that technological processes are improving and that less and less energy ought to be expended per ton of output. And this is indeed the case: the improvement of technology is increasing output per kilowatt-hour used. But the world population is growing fast and this demands an increase in the quantity of output. The world's population is now about 4.5 billion and will reach 6 billion-6.5 billion by the end of the century. This alone necessitates an increase in energy resources expenditure.

In addition, a process of industrialization is taking place in the world. It requires additional per capita expenditure of materials--metal, plastics and so forth--also increasing energy consumption.

The need to increase soil fertility also increases energy consumption on land cultivation, produce processing and fertilizer production.

Finally, many natural resources which used to be extracted very easily because deposits were close to the earth's surface are now becoming exhausted and it is necessary to go deeper and deeper underground or on to the sea shelves in order to obtain them. Moreover, it is often necessary to extract them from poorer ores. That also requires additional energy consumption. All this put together is leading to an exceptionally rapid and inevitable increase in energy consumption that is far outstripping world population growth.

How are natural energy resources used? [paragraph continues]

COSMOS-1095 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 20 APRIL

LD201630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1095, was launched by the USSR today. On board is scientific equipment intended for continuing research into space.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution--90.3 minutes; apogee--404 km; perigee--209 km; inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees. The equipment is working normally.

RESTRUCTURING FUEL ENERGY BALANCE IN POWER INDUSTRY ADVANCES

LD201207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Thrice Hero of Socialist Labor Academician A. Aleksandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Power Industry Prospects"]

[Text] The power industry is essentially the basis of the economy, technology and people's life nowadays. It was not insignificant that Leonid Ilich said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum that it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the fuel and energy complex. At the beginning of our centry world energy consumption doubled approximately every 50 years; in the middle of the century it was doubling in 30 years and now it is doubling in 15-20 years. And in the most developed countries the electricity industry doubles approximately every 10 years.

What is the explanation for such swift growth? One would think that technological processes are improving and that less and less energy ought to be expended per ton of output. And this is indeed the case: the improvement of technology is increasing output per kilowatt-hour used. But the world population is growing fast and this demands an increase in the quantity of output. The world's population is now about 4.5 billion and will reach 6 billion-6.5 billion by the end of the century. This alone necessitates an increase in energy resources expenditure.

In addition, a process of industrialization is taking place in the world. It requires additional per capita expenditure of materials--metal, plastics and so forth--also increasing energy consumption.

The need to increase soil fertility also increases energy consumption on land cultivation, produce processing and fertilizer production.

Finally, many natural resources which used to be extracted very easily because deposits were close to the earth's surface are now becoming exhausted and it is necessary to go deeper and deeper underground or on to the sea shelves in order to obtain them. Moreover, it is often necessary to extract them from poorer ores. That also requires additional energy consumption. All this put together is leading to an exceptionally rapid and inevitable increase in energy consumption that is far outstripping world population growth.

How are natural energy resources used? [paragraph continues]

The following is the average picture characteristic of the whole world. About 20 percent is used to produce electricity, and with time this percentage is increasing; about 20 percent is used to provide fuel for transportation--aircraft, motor vehicles, the maritime and river fleets, tractors and small diesel generators and so forth. About 30 percent is used for heating and for technological processes consuming low-potential heat--that is, heat at low temperatures: up to 150 degrees. There is consumption for heating and household needs, small-scale industrial use and so forth. Finally, approximately 30 percent of natural energy resources are used in industry in the form of high-potential heat at temperatures of 500-1500 degrees in metallurgy, chemistry and so forth and also as a reducing agent: for instance, to reduce metals from oxygen-containing ores.

In the power industry the second half of our century has been marked by the increasing preferential growth of oil and gas consumption. These are very convenient types of fuel. Oil and gas now account for about 70 percent of world energy consumption.

However, world oil and gas reserves are limited. Taking the growth of energy consumption into account, they may be exhausted in 20 or a maximum of 50 years. Moreover, it must be considered that oil and gas are not only power industry raw materials. It would be exceptionally important to preserve them for a longer time as raw materials for producing a whole series of chemicals and plastics, for producing protein from oil and gas through microbiological synthesis and so forth.

The approaching exhaustion of world oil and gas reserves has now become an extremely acute political and economic problem. A number of the major capitalist countries import a considerable part or all of the oil they consume, mainly from the Near Eastern Arab countries. Inability to obtain oil would mean total economic collapse in 3-5 years for any capitalist country. In the struggle for the remaining oil and gas the Western countries will attempt to employ every means of pressure, up to and including utilization of weapons against countries possessing oil. The preparation for this is taking place right now. On the other hand, the countries which possess oil and gas reserves are naturally seeking to eke out their primary national wealth for a longer time and to obtain a larger share of the profit from oil and gas sales.

Mankind would seem to be faced with the dismal prospect of an impending total energy crisis. However, a sensible energy policy and utilization of scientific achievements make it possible for mankind to avoid this crisis. Nuclear energy and coal in principle provide the possibility of building the power industry on new foundations.

It is in precisely this sphere that fundamental scientific research has demonstrated its exceptional effectiveness. As is well known the development of research in the field of the physics of the atomic nucleus makes it possible to remove the threat of an energy crisis by utilizing the energy liberated in certain reactions of atomic nuclei.

Today technical use of the first of these--the chain reaction of the fission of heavy atomic nuclei--is made in nuclear power stations but the second--the thermonuclear fusion of light atomic nuclei--has so far been implemented only in uncontrolled form in thermonuclear bombs; However thanks to scientists' efforts it will soon also be utilized in a controllable form. The first experimental thermonuclear [fusion] power stations will probably appear in about 10 years.

The need for the greatest possible economies in oil and, in the future, in gas inevitably results in an increase in the utilization of nuclear power.

It must be said that nuclear power's entry into the broad arena is accompanied by definite complexities. As is well known, the first nuclear power station was commissioned in our country and other countries followed our lead. The construction of large nuclear power stations was begun and optimistic forecasts for their development were made. But this process soon began to slow abroad, mainly in the United States. The polemic spread from the United States to the other Western countries. What is it all about? Of course, the nuclear power industry has an important unfavorable aspect--the radioactive waste which must be stored for a very long time and very safely to avoid environmental pollution. This is an important engineering problem but it can be reliably solved for a power industry on any scale. Moreover, detailed research into the damage caused to the environment by coal-fueled power stations has demonstrated that they do substantially more harm than nuclear power stations. The real reasons behind the ballyhoo over the construction of nuclear power stations are quite different. The development of large nuclear power station capacities might jeopardize the fuel monoplies' profits.

The reaction in the Western press to the nuclear reactor accident in Harrisburg, United States, where essentially small-scale unfavorable consequences have been described in an extremely exaggerated way is also a continuation of the campaign against nuclear power.

It must be remembered that the oil monopolies control the power industries of practically all the capitalist and many developing countries and that their desire for maximum profits runs counter both to the interests of the countries which possess oil and also often to the interests of the oil consuming countries.

The U.S. authorities' inconsistent position on the questions of developing the power industry is determined by their lack of power in the face of the oil monopolies and, on the other hand, by realization of the inevitability of extensively developing the nuclear power industry--both fission and fusion--and by the inevitability of insuring the development of the power industry by breeding plutonium.

Extensive development of all types of nuclear power--which is self-sufficient in nuclear fuel--and an increase in the scale of coal use are the only reasonable way to avoid an energy crisis.

It is still not too late to embark on the path of restructuring the power industry. The Soviet Union is taking confident steps in this direction. This is evidenced by the steady growth of the nuclear power industry and by the decisions on the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk complexes, the Kuzbass and the development of the oil and gas complex during the transitional period.

Just what are the globe's nuclear fuel resources like? It is estimated that there is about 4 million tons--not all that much--of comparatively cheap uranium suitable for power industry purposes in the world. I would remind you that nuclear power stations today consume almost exclusively Uranium-235 and that only a small amount--about 1 percent--of Uranium-238 goes into the fuel cycle implemented in existing reactors. If these resources are calculated, it transpires that this relatively cheap uranium is no more abundant than oil.

However, fundamental research has radically changed this picture by revealing certain details of the nuclear reactor fuel cycle.

Imagine that we are watching the fission of, say, a Uranium-235 or Plutonium-239 nucleus. When a neutron penetrates this nucleus, the nucleus splits into 2 or 3 fragments and about 2.5 new neutrons escape. If on average 1 of these new neutrons again penetrates a Uranium-235 nucleus, this nucleus will also split and energy and new neutron will be freed. That is how the fission chain reaction proceeds. The energy liberated during fission is transformed into heat and is subsequently used to produce steam, as in conventional power stations. We can see that it is necessary to utilize only one neutron from each fission to continue the chain reaction. What is the fate of the remaining average of 1.5 neutrons?

It transpires that there is another type of nuclear reaction. A Uranium-238 nucleus captures a penetrating neutron. This reaction takes place in a large number of cases. Undergoing a number of radioactive conversions after capturing the neutron, the Uranium-238 nucleus becomes a Plutonium-239 nucleus. As a result a new nuclear fuel is formed since as far as fission is concerned Plutonium-239 behaves like Uranium-235.

By combining these two processes in nuclear reactors--the fission process and the process of forming plutonium, a new fuel--it is possible to construct a system which overall not only does not consume fuel, but increases its quantity. The speed with which new fissile material is produced will depend on how these nuclear reactors are designed and on how intensively heat is siphoned off from the reactor core. And the speed at which new nuclear fuel is produced determines the possible development rate of the power industry.

As a result, 1 kg of natural uranium can produce 20-30 times more energy than in our conventional nuclear reactors which mainly use uranium-235. If we can obtain 20-30 times more energy per kilogram of uranium, then we can allow ourselves to utilize not only cheap but also more expensive uranium. Thus the tens of billions of tons of uranium contained, for instance, in ocean water, in dilute ores and in acid rocks will come into consideration for the power industry. And these nuclear resources for creating a nuclear power industry can be called unlimited; they are sufficient for millenia.

The rate at which the new fuel--plutonium--is produced is exceptionally important. We must be able to make this new nuclear fuel as fast as we need to develop the power industry.

It is necessary that the time taken to double the mass of nuclear fuel in the whole power industry system be substantially less than 10 years--which is in line with the growth rate of power industry capacities. I think that Soviet scientists will resolve this task in the practical field within the next 2 or 3 years.

If we combine slow-neutron reactors producing energy and consuming uranium-235 or plutonium and fast-breeder reactors or reactors combined with thermonuclear reactors producing, in addition to energy, plutonium which will be utilized to expand the power industry, the national economy's requirements can be met for practically an unlimited time.

Bearing this prospect in mind, our Kurchatov nuclear energy institute has carried out the following investigation: What types of energy resource expenditures will it be possible to cover using nuclear power?

Throughout the world, nuclear power began with nuclear power stations. But even if we based all power stations on nuclear power we would reduce the expenditure of natural fuel by only 20 percent. And since a significant proportion of power stations in the USSR works on coal oil and gas, economies are no more than 10 percent, which is not much. [paragraph continues]

Therefore we decided to find ways of using nuclear power in other spheres of power consumption: urban heating systems, the heating of houses and technological processes at industrial enterprises, that is, in all spheres of power consumption.

At the suggestion of the USSR Council of Ministers we spent last year working on the idea of reactors for urban heating in conjunction with the design institute. They can be located in the actual housing areas, as long as they are safe. The construction of nuclear heat-supply stations has already begun. Calculations show that they will pay for themselves in approximately 5-6 years. Although a nuclear station per se is more expensive than a boiler system using oil or coal, the cost per thermal unit will be almost half the cost of using traditional fuels or fuel oil because of the very low expenditure on the fuel cycle at a nuclear station supplying heat. Moreover, the absence of waste gases significantly reduces pollution of the urban atmosphere. These heat-supply stations will save hundreds of millions of tons of fuel and spare transport the job of shipping fuel.

Another matter is being examined--whether it is possible to use nuclear power to obtain high-potential heat used by metallurgy, the chemical industry and other sectors. Scientists in our country and in Japan, West Germany, America and other countries are doing work in this field.

We will soon be able to create reactors whose exhaust gases have a temperature of about 1,000 degrees. This will make it possible to implement very efficiently a whole series of technological processes and obtain electricity at the same time. Clearly this will be the direction of technology in the 21st century. But even the reactors currently in use at nuclear power stations can, as it happens, be used effectively for thermal plasma technological processes. The intermediate product of this process is hydrogen, which can be used in metallurgy as a reducing agent and source of energy and in a number of chemical processes, for example, in obtaining ammonia fertilizers, methanol and so forth. Hydrogen production can serve to keep the load on the power station at a steady level, which is most advisable.

It would be effective now to combine the production of hydrogen at nuclear power stations with metallurgical processes involving the direct reduction of oxidized ores. The effectiveness of this would increase over time because of the inevitable rise in the price of natural gas.

Exceptional significance is currently attached to the development of powder metallurgy and powder technology in general. It will fundamentally improve our country's machine-building output by reducing corrosion loss and by increasing resistance to wear and, consequently, increasing machine life. This is equivalent to increasing the scale of machine building by the same amount. There is no need to explain how important this is for our country. The use of powder for the manufacture of parts by compression, but not by cutting, which results in approximately 30 percent of the metal being converted into chip, is also progressive. Nuclear power can also be used to develop powder metallurgy.

The immediate task is to use nuclear power in large-scale chemical production, such as the production of ammonia and fertilizers.

We have by no means exhausted the possible uses of nuclear power. In particular, we must not forget that we are already beginning to experience a shortage of fresh water in some localities. This is the case in the Donbass, for example. It is likely that in time we will have to construct large distillation stations in many cities to produce drinking water and water for industrial purposes. This can be done on the basis of TETs's as has already been done in Shevchenko where distilled water has made it possible to create a flourishing, verdant city in the desert.

Obtaining hydrogen as an intermediate product will permit the effective use of either the hydrogen itself or the products of processed hydrogen, such as methanol, as fuel for transport. Moreover, by using hydrogen we will get rid of the problem of the poisoning of the urban atmosphere by exhaust gases from motor vehicles.

What will be the significance of thermonuclear power if nuclear power has such excellent prospects? Is there any sense in bothering with it?

There is only one answer to that--yes. First, by combining a thermonuclear station with plutonium production it is possible to solve the problem of rapidly increasing the scale of the power industry. We do not rule out the possibility of this being needed, for example, to regulate the planet's climate. Second, thermonuclear power will create less radioactive waste and in a large-scale power industry situation this can have important economic advantages.

What part is coal expected to play in the new power industry structure? What are coal stocks like?

Without doubt, coal consumption will increase with the development of nuclear power and its use in consumption spheres not traditionally associated with nuclear power. The world's coal stocks are still great. According to various assessments, if coal is considered the sole source of energy it is forecast that there is enough for 200-500 years. This loose figure is conditioned by, on the one hand, variations in forecast stocks and, on the other hand, the variations in the assessment of power consumption. In any case, coal consumption is bound to rise at the end of the 20th century and in the 21st century. Moreover, the increase in the direct burning of coal will obviously be restricted.

The point is that the burning of coal results in considerable discharge of sulfur dioxide, ash and carbon dioxide. Therefore direct burning will take place chiefly at power stations in sparsely populated areas, for example in the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinskiy complexes in the USSR whence super-high-tension (direct current) lines will supply electricity to the European part of the country. Moreover, the deep technological processing of coal with hydrogen or steam will be developed. And hydrocarbon products will be obtained in gas and liquid form, in particular, reducing agents and fuel for metallurgy and the chemical industry, all forms of liquid fuel for transport, lubricants and so forth. Naturally, the heat required for processing will be obtained by burning part of the coal or by uniting the coal and chemical complex with a nuclear station.

Thus, the combination of coal and nuclear power is technically capable of providing for all energy consumption spheres and, in the distant future, or eliminating the need to use oil and natural gas in energy consumption. And it will be possible to use these resources for centuries in the form of chemical raw material and raw material for obtaining fats and protein with the possible use of hydrocarbon products of deep coal processing as a backup.

Finally, there is the question of why we are banking mainly on nuclear forms of power and the use of coal, and not on solar energy and energy from subterranean heat, wind power, hydraulic power and so forth which apparently do not pose any special threat.

In fact, the country's power system should be created taking into account the possibility of using these renewable sources of energy as well. All of them including solar power, can play a part in the solution of local power-supply tasks. [paragraph continues]

If cheap installations are created for converting solar power it can probably play in the energy balance of the country's southern republics the same role as is played by hydroelectric stations in the middle of the country, that is, provide a certain percentage of the power. The low average density of the solar power flow on the earth's surface rules out the possibility of large, economically viable power installations.

Locating them in space, although under examination, will scarcely be expedient in terms of solving power tasks on the earth's surface either from the viewpoint of cost or from the viewpoint of ecological difficulties.

The inevitable restructuring of the long-term fuel and energy balance and the change in the nature of power industry development will require great efforts and investments and will take at least 30 years. Processes of this magnitude are very sluggish. It is very important to combine the transition to a new power industry structure with the development of less power-intensive techniques in all spheres, with power economies and with rational restructuring techniques.

It is important that this process be conducted in our country in a planned manner, relying on our own power resources while constantly increasing the scale of the power industry and increasing the share of electricity in it. The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and a number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have made it possible to concentrate work in this very important sphere.

We must make the necessary effort to create a majestic power system for our motherland.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS DIET DESCRIBED AS DIVERSIFIED, BALANCED

LD201300 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--The space menu of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, working on board the research orbiting complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32, numbers some 70 various products. A TASS correspondent learned at the institute of medico-biological problems that this had made it possible to considerably diversify the cosmonauts' diet, which includes meats, dairy products, confectionery, fruits, juices, drinks and seasonings.

As different from the crews of Salyut-4, the crew of Salyut-6 can heat not only foods contained in aluminium tubes, but also tinned meat and other products.

The station has an installation for the regeneration of water and as a result the diet includes dehydrated foods as well.

Cosmonauts get all the necessary food components in a well balanced ratio. The diets were repeatedly tested on the ground. In addition to food, Lyakhov and Ryumin take Aerovit polyvitamin pills twice a day.

In connection with the increase in physical loads and duration of space flights, specialists increased the calorie content of the food of cosmonauts on board Salyut-6 to 3,000 kilocalories a day, or 300 kalocalories more than on board Salyut-4.

The crew has been recommended to eat four times a day, and the nutrition value and calorie content of the food is evenly spread out.

The existence of the Progress automatic cargo space ship made it possible to supply cosmonauts with foods that can be stored for only a limited period of time, for instance, fresh fruits and vegetables. In addition to this, three visitor expeditions to Salyut-6 brought with them special "gift" sets of foodstuffs.

Cosmonauts Undergo Medical Tests

LD203280 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The crew of the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-32 are having a day of medical examination today. Vladimir Lyakhov was the first to undergo heart bioelectrical activity tests. Valeriy Ryumin assisted the flight commander and maintained communication with the medical support team stationed in the Flight-Control Centre.

Research into the reaction of blood circulation of both crew members during the physical exercises with a dosaged load on veloergometer has been planned for the second half of the day. This research is done to evaluate the state of the cardio-vascular system of the cosmonauts. The registration of physiological parameters in the course of medical research is done by means of multifunctional equipment Polynom-2M, Rheograph and Beta.

The programme of the day also includes a biological experiment for the study of the dynamics of gas composition in conditions of a closed interior space. Experiments for the study of the development of higher plants are continuing on board the orbital complex. The cosmonauts control their course and carry out operations for the replacement of the atmosphere in the containers. One more experiment in space material studies has been carried out in the technological equipment Kristall with the aim of obtaining in weightlessness conditions semi-conductor material-germanium monocrystal.

According to the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station and the spaceship Soyuz-32 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

BRIEFS

LASER COMMUNICATION LINE--Moscow, April 20--In the wake of the latest development in quantum electronics, an experimental laser communication line was established recently in the Estonian Republic, linking up the computer centres of its State Planning Committee and Central Statistical Board. The laser beam makes it possible to transmit statistical data virtually instanteously, to exchange information stored in computer memories, and to pool the resources of individual computers in settling major economic problems. The first laser equipment capable of transmitting audio signals was developed several years ago, but since then high precision has been achieved, preventing the feeding of distorted signal into a computer. The laser beam can transmit much more information per unit of time than a cable, besides this, cable line laying in urban conditions is a problem in itself. But then, the weather conditions affect laser communication quite a bit. Our research though has shown that our line ensures reliable reception and transmission even when the visibility is poor, which is often the case in Tallinn. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD]